

Struggle for New York Heightens as Dinkins Fights to Hold Voters

By Thomas B. Edsall

NEW YORK — The rally at Concord Baptist Church of Christ, a mainstay of Brooklyn's black political power structure, was meant to revive the spirit that made David N. Dinkins the city's first black mayor four years ago.

But as Mr. Dinkins spoke to the gathering in the heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant, where Democrats worry about turnout on Tuesday, his mind dwelled more on the past. Mr. Dinkins spoke of going into neighborhoods, clearly white, where he knew he would get no votes, but still finding children crowded around him.

Rainbow Coalition, with the exodus from the city of generally conservative whites, a modest increase in the black population and a sharp increase in the number of Latinos.

But Mr. Dinkins has had trouble maintaining his base. Hispanic voters, angered over his perceived favoritism to blacks and a claimed lack of Latino appointments, were leaning toward Mr. Giuliani, but in recent weeks they have been returning to the Democratic fold.

A far more serious problem for Mr. Dinkins has grown out of his acknowledged delays and mishandling of the violent confrontation between blacks and Jews in Brooklyn's Crown Heights neighborhood. The fury over a 24-hour delay in strong police response produced widespread defections from once reliably Democratic Jewish voters, and the Jewish vote is running more than 2 to 1 against Mr. Dinkins.

But most serious of all for Mr. Dinkins is that the city entered into a severe recession just before he won office. Regardless of who, if anyone, is responsible, the Dinkins years have been defined in large part by the loss of more than 350,000 jobs, welfare rolls that have soared to 1.1 million and steadily rising homelessness.

On San Francisco Ballot: A Dummy on the Beat?

By Jane Gross

SAN FRANCISCO — Along with school vouchers, sales taxes and city charter revisions, voters in San Francisco will decide on Tuesday whether to allow a veteran police officer to walk his beat with a ventriloquist's dummy.

necessary under California law to qualify his initiative for the ballot.

When Officer Geary campaigns in the neighborhood, residents flock to his side with words of encouragement and greet Brendan like a long-lost neighbor.

Yet the measure, Proposition BB, has inspired harrumphs of disapproval from some city officials and editorial boards in a city that once boasted of its eccentricity but now seems determined to pass for normal. Critics say that it trivializes the initiative process, costs the city thousands of dollars in typesetting costs and raises the specter that any public employee who has a fight with his boss will put the matter on the ballot.



AN ISSUE OF POWER — Foes of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide observing a voodoo ritual in Port-au-Prince as they celebrated the failure to return him to power by Oct. 30. In New York, the Security Council still hoped for a negotiated solution. Page 4.

New Peace Move, Fresh Killings in Ulster

By John Dattilo

LONDON — The latest outbreak of violence in Northern Ireland has come just at the time of a new peace effort. Perhaps, some say, it is an attempt to destroy the initiative. Perhaps, others say, it is just further proof that the cycle of killing and retaliation between Catholics and Protestants will never be broken.

The latest carnage came in the town of Greysteel in the western county of Londonderry. Two masked gunmen sauntered into a pub, yelled, "Trick or treat!" and opened fire with automatic weapons, killing seven people and wounding six. A Protestant paramilitary squad later claimed responsibility. The attack Saturday night brought the death toll since Oct. 23 to 24, making it the worst week since the early 1980s.

Why, it is asked, at a time when black and white leaders of South Africa can resolve the question of majority rule and Israeli and Palestinian leaders can situate tanks, is there so little progress in Northern Ireland? "I used to go to conferences with academics from those countries," said Paul Arthur, a professor of politics at Ulster University. "It was always said the world's three intractable problems are South Africa, the Middle East and Northern Ireland."

The controversy around Mr. De Benedetti, who is already appealing a six-year jail term on fraud charges unrelated to the newest accusations. The new charges against him mean that virtually all of Italy's top private concerns, as well as most of its huge state sector, have been implicated in the scandal.

By Saturday they had killed seven Catholics, including a taxi driver delivering an order of Chinese take-out food and two brothers watching television after their sister's birthday party. They came the shooting at the Rising Sun pub in Greysteel. Six Catholics ranging in age from 19 to 81 were killed, security officials said, along with a Protestant, a former member of the local security force.

Even by Belfast standards, the bloodshed was extraordinary. Political leaders seemed to exhaust their vocabulary of condemnation. Ordinary people were plunged into a kind of flattened despair. "In some way people are beyond shocking," said Ann McCann, administrator of a group.

Italy Judges Order De Benedetti's Arrest

By Alan Cowell

ROME — Magistrates have ordered the arrest on bribery charges of Carlo De Benedetti, head of the Olivetti computer company and among the most senior and best-known Italian tycoons to be ensnared in the country's huge corruption scandal.

The industrialist, once a symbol of Italian business self-confidence and energy, was traveling outside Italy when Rome magistrates issued the arrest warrant. A spokesman for his holding company, Compagnie Industriali Riunite, said he was expected to return to the country on Tuesday.

Mr. De Benedetti, 58, has acknowledged that his company paid bribes to politicians, but he has insisted that the pressure for illicit political contributions in return for government contracts was so great that he would have been forced out of business in Italy if his companies had not paid up.

One of his lawyers, Marco De Luca, registered surprise at the issuing of an arrest warrant, saying his client had "recently shown his willingness to cooperate with the magistrates, so I am puzzled as to why they should want to arrest him."

The summit meeting produced nothing for Europe's army of more than 17 million jobless as the leaders agreed to defer that discussion until their regular meeting in early December. That debate looks likely to renew the battle between the supply-side, free-market message of Mr. Major and the more interventionist approach of Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, the executive body of the EC.

Mr. Major made it clear that he would push for Europe to adopt the British prescription of negotiating with each other from a position of maximum force.

Kiosk

New Constitution Gets 55% of Vote in Peru

LIMA (Combined Dispatches) — Peruvians approved a new constitution on Sunday, opening the way for President Alberto Fujimori's re-election bid in 1995, according to projections by the Apoyo polling agency.

Apoyo said 55.3 percent of voters supported the new charter in a referendum, while 44.7 percent voted against it. The projections were based on interviews with voters at polling stations around the country.



Federico Fellini with Marcello Mastroianni and Sophia Loren in March when he received an honorary Oscar for his life's work.

Federico Fellini, Master of Bizarre, Dies

By Peter B. Flint

Federico Fellini, the Academy Award-winning director and screenwriter whose deeply personal films were vivid, sometimes bizarre portraits of the human condition, died Sunday in Rome. He was 73 years old.

on his personal vision of society and his preoccupation with the relationships between men and women and between sex and love. An avowed anti-cleric, he was also deeply concerned about guilt and alienation.

Mr. Fellini wrote all his scripts, usually with two dialogue writers, and supervised every creative detail, including the final editing. His films became increasingly original and subjective, and consequently more controversial and less commercial.

3 French Consular Aides Freed in Raids in Algeria

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

PARIS — Three French consular employees kidnapped in Algeria a week ago were freed by Algerian security forces on Saturday night and Sunday in raids that resulted in the deaths of at least six of their Islamic fundamentalist abductors.

The three French nationals — Jean-Claude Thévenot, his wife Michèle, and Alain Freissier — were abducted near their home in downtown Algiers on Oct. 24.

The official said the abduction and then the freeing of the three French nationals was part of "this process of negotiations." The Islamic Armed Group, which appears to represent the toughest of the Islamic fundamentalist factions battling the government, has taken responsibility for the kidnapping and killing of the five foreigners as well as other assassinations.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Triathlete Cambridge Don Raises Funds (and Hopes)

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, England — Sarah Springman is slowing down, or so she says. "I don't have to keep proving myself every minute," she insists, contrasting that with the bad old days when, she admits, "even if I were just buttering bread I had to be the fastest."

Miss Springman, 36, has proved herself repeatedly, and spectacularly. Her victories range from the University Prize at Cambridge for her undergraduate work in soil mechanics to her demolition of all rivals in the national squash championship of Fiji. Not incidentally, she was the first woman to be made a re-

ing Alain Prost as a motorist or Mother Teresa as a kind. "She always had the need to achieve," said Pat Lancaster, who was headmistress at Wycombe Abbey School, from which Miss Springman went on to Cambridge as an undergraduate.

And she is not selective about where to apply herself: it happens no matter what she undertakes. During her undergraduate years, for instance, she entered the Territorial Army's officer training program, at first merely to make a bit of extra money (£5 a day). But she rose to the rank of captain and ultimately commanded the Royal Engineers Wing for four years.

Amid the slightly eroded gothic splendor of Magdalene College, Sarah Springman is still striving. As an academic, her challenges are to get practicing engineers to stop treating soil like dirt — to realize that it, too, can be sculpted and reinforced to achieve a higher (load-bearing) potential — and to get her students to think that engineering can be exciting.

"One of the things I want to get across is that engineering is not just the boring manipulation of figures, that there is a lot of creativity involved," she says. She traces her interest in the field to childhood summers spent hoeing her talents as a master dam builder on the windswept beaches of County Cork in Ireland.

And while working to instill excitement and a sense of mission in her students, she labors to get ever more from the college, which she and others invariably describe as "not rich." She hopes among other things to find the fuel to teach new courses and run new research projects.

Her colleagues feel she could eventually win a full professorship or be slotted away to head an engineering school elsewhere. "In every field she touches she is a marvelous example of what organization and dedication can do for you," said Jeffery Lewins, Magdalene's director of engineering studies.

At Cambridge, colleagues say that she quickly achieved a profile highly unusual for a mere research fellow. "Whatever she sets her mind to doing you get the sense she will be smashing at it," a former army colleague said.

A classic case was the two years she spent in the tropical jungles of Fiji in the early 1980s. There, she labored as the quality-control expert on a hydroelectric



Miss Springman "does not leave you in any doubt as to what her immediate objectives are," according to Malcolm Bolton, a fellow Cambridge lecturer.

dam building project. Driven indoors frequently by rain — annual rainfall was 5 meters (almost 200 inches) — Miss Springman spent endless hours "running drills" in squash, a sport she had never tried.

By the end of her stay she not only ranked as the best squash player in Fiji but also took the silver medal in the Pan Pacific Games and helped her team win the gold medal.

Whatever her future holds, she is clearly skilled in amassing the financial support to pursue it. "She has been successful in every research grant she has applied for," said Mr. Bolton, although he added "She's young yet."

With £150,000 worth of current research grants from the European Community and the British government to her credit, and with 22 researchers at her service, she has proved herself one of the college's best salespeople.

Last year, she expanded on that record by convincing local engineering firms that British engineers should be able to work abroad and that they needed language training to do it. Nudged and nurtured by Miss Springman as project leader, several companies and two foreign governments eventually ponied up £200,000 to build a language lab for the college. It opened this year.

And then there were the races. In 10 years of competition in triathlons around the world, Miss Springman has proved herself as few others have. She started in the sport to overcome her disappointment on being told she would never be a world-class lacrosse player.

If ever there was a sport suited to Miss Springman it is the triathlon: 1.5 kilometers of open water swimming, followed by 40 kilometers of bicycling and culminating, if one is both good and lucky, roughly 2 and a half hours after it all

begin at the finish line of a 10-kilometer run.

And those are the dimensions merely of the standard triathlon. The event is notorious for its variety of distances and the multiplicity of terrains it covers. Miss Springman's 100 triathlons have included several of the so-called Iron Man variety, ordeals that typically go nine hours and more.

"It was trying something that sounded almost impossible and something most people found crazy," she recalls. She has won 11 British and 2 European triathlon championships while swallowing sea water and succumbing to nausea as she raced through forests.

Miss Springman is an inspiration, her colleagues say.

"Of course, she has got talent," Mr. Lewins says. "But that talent has been organized, geared and applied." It is that success — and its highly visible rewards, from her niche at the college to her scores of sports trophies — that makes her what Mr. Lewins lauds as a "role model."

Miss Springman is not so sure. She worries that as a leading authority on literacy abutments she is aiding in the blurring of the landscape with "ribbons of tarmac." And then there are the worries that 15 years spent at Cambridge have been too much, too easy — that it is all too far from the young Springman in the photo on the masthead in her office valiantly slogging her way across the English Channel in goggles and cap.

"If you have got everything under control then your curiosity as a researcher is not alive anymore," she says.

Not that her mother, the self-professed source of her ambition, ever fell into that trap. She reared four children and eventually left the home to seek her challenges as a Tory politician.

It was from her mother, who died three years ago, that Miss Springman inherited her love of sports and of winning. Asked whether she plays to win, she replies instantly, "Oh completely."

The Springmans' backyard tennis court in suburban London became the scene of regular tests of wills in her growing-up years.

Then, too, Miss Springman scientist is not above finding the cosmic causes for the drive she came to share with her mother. "We are both Capricorns," she says.

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the names in tomorrow's headlines.

search fellow at Magdalene College of Cambridge, as well as twice the first woman to break the tape at the finish line of the European triathlon championships.

At 6 feet 1 inch tall, with the measured gait of an athlete and the hardened hand-shake of a foundry worker, Sarah Springman cannot be mistaken for just another Cambridge don. And she may protest that she has mellowed, but there is no denying her enduring drive.

"She does not leave you in any doubt as to what her immediate objectives are," said Malcolm Bolton, a fellow Cambridge lecturer.

In the near term, she is busy writing a new course on underground structures — everything from road tunnels to libraries — that she will teach next year. Longer term, she ponders whether to take her acknowledged skills at setting goals and winning others over to them into public service, and even politics.

Every night after she has completed a dozen or so simulated miles on her turbo-trainer stationary bicycle in the corner of her living room, Miss Springman tunes in "Parliament Today" on BBC Radio 4 and thinks politics. "I have thought about it in great detail," she says. "I see a lot of things going wrong, and I am not happy about that."

To say that she is driven is like describ-

Q & A: Dalai Lama on Tibet, Anger and Meaning of Reality

The Dalai Lama, recipient of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize, is the 14th spiritual and political leader of Tibet, which China annexed in 1949. Since 1959, the Dalai Lama, 58, has lived in India and promoted throughout the world his nonviolent protest against what he calls China's

"systematic" effort to crush the cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people. He spoke in Paris with Amy Hollowell of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. You have said you are hopeful that someday you will return to

free Tibet. Under the current circumstances would that be?

A. When we reach some agreement which ensures that the Tibetan nation and its heritage can live peacefully, and also that Tibet can geographically find ways to make its contribution for stability in that part of the world and the stability of Tibet can be maintained by its majority. That's my main goal. Such an agreement will be achieved, then of course, I will happily return. Q. What would your role be?

A. My role? There, my role will be to look after myself!

I already made clear officially — announced — that as soon as we return to Tibet, I will set up an interim government and then I hand over all my political authority to that government. Then I remain as an ordinary Tibetan citizen.

Q. You have said that you harbor no anger, even against the Chinese. Where does your anger go?

A. Anger is a kind of emotion, a thought. It is like a wave. A wave comes from water and disappears, or absorbs, into water. That's all. Q. Is that possible when someone is trying to destroy you?

cept of god is very misleading to use in the Buddhist context. You can call the Buddha "God" sometimes, loosely, but then it has a different meaning, so the concept of god is something very unsettled. Then, secondly, even if we were to be generous in our interpretation of the term "god," that it is so broad that it can even include the idea of the buddhahood — referring to the Buddha as god — even then, to use that epithet "god-king" for me would be inappropriate.

Q. What books are you reading?

A. In foreign languages, not much. Of course, in Tibetan I always read, now mainly on the topic of reality and emptiness.

Q. What is reality?

A. Reality... hummm. In its ultimate sense, reality is unfindable. The very question, the way it

is framed — "What is reality?" — already presupposes a kind of entity, some kind of concept, some kind of identity or uniqueness, and that is quite contrary to the reality. Emptiness is very important because of this kind of analytical meditation. Of course there is reality, on a certain functioning level. There is no point to argue: Every one, even insects, accepts this fact, the reality of this table. But then our intelligence goes beyond and asks, "What is reality?" Then I say... emptiness. Sometimes it can be misunderstood — this concept of emptiness — and seen as a foolish view because it is denying the reality of the everyday world. If someone says that nothing exists, it's definitely a stupid statement, because it is so obvious that if you hit this table you will feel pain.

Air France Is Starting To Get Back to Business

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Shaking off the effects of a crippling strike, Air France increased the number of flights at Paris airports Sunday and worked to put the rest of its fleet back in the air.

With the exception of the supersonic Concorde, which will not fly to New York again until Nov. 8, the state-owned carrier hopes to return to a normal schedule by Wednesday. The airline has said aircraft need lengthy checks after a long period without flying.

Air France said it planned for 63 flights, far fewer than normal, to leave Charles de Gaulle International Airport on Monday and 12 to leave Orly International Airport.

Flights that had been rerouted during the strike to regional airports in Beauvais, Lille, Nantes and Brussels were returning to Orly and Charles de Gaulle.

Six long-haul flights are to leave from the Beauvais, Lille and Brussels airports Monday, with buses being provided to transfer passengers from Paris for those leaving from Brussels or Beauvais. Passengers on rerouted flights departing from Lille will have to make their own way to the airport there.

Flights to European destinations from Nice will run normally, but those from the southern city to Charles de Gaulle face disruption.

Only about 30 percent of the take-offs and landings normally conducted by Air France at Orly and Charles de Gaulle were carried out Sunday.

The strike by ground workers largely ended in the middle of last week. Trade unions plan some work stoppages for Tuesday, when their delegates will meet for their first negotiations with Christian Blanc, the chairman who took over last week.

Both airports serve Paris.

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British aviation authorities temporarily suspended air service between Britain and Poland on Sunday after a disagreement over the number of flights between the two countries, the Polish minister of transportation, Boguslaw Liberański, told the Polish news agency PAP. He said that flights between Britain and Poland by LOT Polish Airlines had been banned and that British Airways had cancelled flights to Warsaw on Monday and Tuesday.

The Hilton hotel chain has received a proposal on building a hotel in the West Bank town of Jericho, the company's deputy director for the Middle East, Ahmad Nahas, said in Abu Dhabi. He said the offer was being studied.

Residents of coastal areas north of Manila were warned Sunday to move to higher ground as a typhoon, designated Ira, bore down on the Philippines with sustained winds of 160 kilometers an hour and gusts of 190 (100 to 117 miles an hour). If the storm remains on course, it will hit the coast of Luzon island Monday, forecasters said.

Contract negotiations between American Airlines and its flight attendants union have been broken off, paving the way for a strike on or before Nov. 22 by the airline's 21,000 flight attendants.

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Greece (G.)	210	80	40
Italy (L.I.)	70,000	28,000	15,000
Japan (Y.)	200	75	40
Netherlands (H.F.)	500,000	180,000	100,000
Norway (N.Kr.)	14,000	5,200	3,000
Portugal (Esc.)	700	280	150
Spain (Ptas.)	48,000	18,000	10,000
Switzerland (S.F.)	58,000	22,000	12,000
Sweden (S.Kr.)	3,100	1,200	600
United Kingdom (Sterling)	2,500	900	500
USA (Dollars)	610	235	135
West Germany (M.)	300	110	60
France (F.F.)	630	240	130
Italy (L.I.)	780	300	160
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WORLD BRIEFS

Special U.S. Envoy to Visit Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AFP) — The special United States envoy to Somalia, Robert B. Oakley, is expected here Monday to try to negotiate a peace agreement between Somali clans, United Nations sources said Sunday.

It was not clear which faction leaders Mr. Oakley would meet. American officials were tight-lipped over his schedule. A former ambassador here, Mr. Oakley was a central figure in the early days of the international military intervention, before the United Nations took over in May.

He negotiated the recent release of an American airman and a Nigerian soldier who had been taken prisoner by forces of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid. His return is seen as highlighting Washington's impatience with UN efforts to reopen talks with the Aidid faction.

Aspin Sees 'Crisis' With North Korea

SEOUL (AP) — The U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, says a "crisis" is looming unless North Korea acts to clear up suspicions about its nuclear program.

"The ball is in the North Korean court," he said in an interview published Sunday by the Korea Times, an English-language newspaper in Seoul. "If they want to avoid a crisis, they will have to make the next move to honor their international commitments."

Talks between North Korea and the United States have bogged down over the Communist state's refusal to allow full-scale inspections of its nuclear installations by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Despite its denials, North Korea is suspected of trying to build a nuclear bomb. The issue will top Mr. Aspin's agenda when he visits Seoul and Tokyo next week for security talks.

Jewish Settlers Threaten Violence

JERUSALEM (AFP) — Jewish settlers warned Sunday that they would adopt the violent methods of a militant Palestinian group, which earlier claimed responsibility for the murder of a settler.

A spokesman for the settlers, Aaron Domb, said on Israeli radio that if Jews were prevented from moving around the West Bank normally, an Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin compared the settlers to the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas. "We shall start behaving like Hamas," Domb said, referring to the Islamic group's tactic of blowing up roads to protest the killing of a youth by Palestinian militants. Mr. Domb said settlers would block main roads in the West Bank again Monday.

Mr. Rabin has criticized both Hamas and the Israeli settlers who are opposed to peace between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. "Our task is to beat the enemies and opponents of peace," he said Saturday, "because either of them could pull down the peace process."

2d El Salvador Leftist Chief Is Slain

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — The second former leftist guerrilla leader in a week has been killed by unidentified assassins, a spokesman for the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front said.

The guerrilla leader, Heleno Hernán Castro, 36, was found shot to death in a vehicle located along a highway in eastern El Salvador, the spokesman said. Mr. Castro led one of the five groups that made up the party, which began as an alliance of leftist rebels who fought the government during El Salvador's 12-year-long civil war.

The government issued a statement that it "energetically" condemned the killing and that President Alfredo Cristiani had given instructions to conduct a thorough investigation. Another former rebel leader, Francisco Veliz, was shot and killed on Oct. 25 as he walked with his year-old daughter in a middle-class neighborhood in San Salvador.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Fined for Deceptive Ads

WASHINGTON (AP) — Continental Airlines was fined \$20,000 for running misleading ads that promised discount fares to Europe when few seats were available at the cheap rate, the Transportation Department said Sunday. The department said the fine, although not particularly severe, signaled a new federal activism to help consumers fight "low-fare, no-fair" practices.

"Low fares are good for consumers, but only when there are seats available," Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña said. "Deceptive ads inconvenience the consumer and undermine the credibility of the entire airline industry."

Continental's newspaper ads in February offered discount fares from Newark International Airport to various European cities. A one-way seat from Newark to Paris was offered for \$274 during the spring and autumn, and \$334 during the summer. The figures represented approximately a 25 percent discount. When investigators called Continental for seats, they found that few if any were available at the special rates.

No Break in Austria Airlines Strike

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This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Togo, Vatican City, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Luxembourg, Macao, Mexico, Uruguay, Vatican City.

WEDNESDAY: Ecuador, Japan, Panama.

THURSDAY: Andorra, Liberia, Panama, Vatican City.

FRIDAY: El Salvador.

SATURDAY: Morocco, Sweden.

SUNDAY: _____

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

New York Relief in Sight: City Nears Toilet Accord

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation officials has reported progress on a matter of pressing concern to many here: They said a company had agreed to install 30 public toilets in and around the city's parks by March 1995.

The announcement came amid a long-delayed effort by the city's Department of Transportation to install as many as 300 public toilets on city streets. It also came less than a month after two other companies withdrew their bids to install toilets in the parks, saying that the city would not allow them to display enough advertising on the toilets and nearby kiosks.

Betsy Gotbaum, the city's parks commissioner, said the company, Wall Verkharsanlagen of Berlin, had agreed to provide the toilets on terms similar to those rejected by the two other companies.

The German concern, which is under contract to provide similar pay toilets in Berlin and Moscow, said it would install and maintain the 30 toilets, each measuring 8 feet by 10 feet, (2.4 meters by 3 meters) at no cost to the city.

STATESIDE / 'FEARFUL, DIVIDED AND FUMING'

Election Agenda: Crime, Racism and Taxes

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The old, vexing problems of crime, racism and taxes are again in the political forefront as the nation's voters take a final look at the candidates and issues in elections on Tuesday.

This is an off year in the election cycle, and most contests involve mayoral races or referendums, with two contests for governor, in New Jersey and Virginia. But it is clear that the nation is deeply fearful about violent crime, still divided over race and fuming about taxes.

In many contests, like the mayoral races in New York City and Detroit, all three subjects have been sharply debated and are most likely to be decisive. In many other contests, such as those for governor in New Jersey and Virginia, crime and taxes will help decide the outcome.

The results will also begin to shape the way candidates and issues are framed for the 1994 elections, when there will be congressional contests and many more races for governorships.

Interest is also focused on a school voucher proposition in California, an effort to repeal homosexual rights laws in Cincinnati and a proposal to rein in taxes in Washington State.

In the New York mayoral race, most polls show the incumbent, David N. Dinkins, a Democrat, narrowly leading Rudolph W. Giuliani, a Republican-Liberal, a former U.S. attorney in the city and the loser to Mr. Dinkins in 1989.

If Mayor Dinkins is to win reelection, he will need to reassemble the multi-ethnic "gorgeous mosaic" that put him in office four years ago and, in particular, he will need a heavy black turnout.

In New Jersey, Governor Jim Florio seems likely after a very shaky start to defeat his Republican challenger, Christine Todd



Rudolph Giuliani, Republican candidate for mayor of New York City, dancing with a voter at Halloween party for senior citizens.

Whitman, who almost upset Senator Bill Bradley in 1990.

In his first months in office, Mr. Florio, though he won election saying he saw no need for new taxes, pushed through the largest tax increase in his state's history, \$2.5 billion. He was rewarded with some of the meanest political invective ever flung in the state.

But since then he has made a strong comeback, winning enactment of one of the country's toughest gun laws in the face of diehard opposition by the National Rifle Association.

Mrs. Whitman has proposed cutting taxes rather than raising them. But if she gained political ground with that suggestion, she lost ground when she appeared at a gun shop and suggested that the Florio gun control law might be too strict.

The New Jersey contest is being watched for its national implications. Democratic strategists say that if Mr. Florio can recover ground lost with his tax proposal, President Bill Clinton ought to be able to do the same.

In the Virginia governor's race, the most important issues are crime

and the power of the religious right. The Democrat in that race, a former state attorney general, Mary Sue Terry, favors a waiting period for the purchase of guns, a popular stand in the state. But her more conservative Republican opponent, George F. Allen, a former congressman, appears to have outdone her on the crime issue by pushing for more police and tougher anti-crime measures, including denying parole to anyone convicted of a major felony.

Ms. Terry has tried to link Mr. Allen to the religious right, a major active force in Virginia politics as well as politics in many other states. But her argument, based mainly on the membership of Mr. Allen's running mate for lieutenant governor, Michael Farris, in several Christian right groups, appears to have had little effect, other than on Mr. Farris.

Under Virginia law, the incumbent governor, L. Douglas Wilder, cannot run for a second consecutive term.

In the Detroit mayoral election, crime is a major issue, as it has been in just about every election for a dozen years or more. But though the city is predominantly black and though both candidates in this year's contest are black, race is the major underlying issue.

The nonpartisan election pits Dennis Archer, a lawyer and former state Supreme Court justice, against Sharon McPhail, a city prosecutor. They seek to succeed Coleman Young, who after 20 years as mayor is retiring because of poor health.

Mr. Archer says that Detroit's future lies with cooperating with the affluent white communities that surround the predominantly black, money-strapped city. Ms. McPhail says the city must pull itself up by its own bootstraps and warns of "forces plotting to take over."

Polls give Mr. Archer an edge in the contest.

Another nonpartisan contest is the mayoral race in Miami, pitting a former mayor, Steve Clark, one of the few Anglo politicians who still has a political base in the increasingly Latin city, against Antonio Alonso, a Cuban-born city commissioner, and T. Willard Fair, the president of the Miami League.

Crime is a major issue in Miami, not only because of the slayings of several tourists, but the contest also has been marked and marred by personal attacks, with charges of racism leveled against Mr. Clark and Mr. Alonso being accused of not taking a hard enough line against Fidel Castro. Polls give Mr. Clark an edge in the race.

As for the referendums, perhaps the most closely watched will be the proposal in California to have the state give parents education vouchers worth \$2,600 for every school-age child. The vouchers could be used at either public or private schools.

Education vouchers are increasingly being touted around the country as an education tool, particularly by the Christian right. In Cincinnati, the ballot contains a proposal to repeal a city ordinance that protects homosexuals from discrimination. This vote will also be closely watched elsewhere because it will provide a reading on the strength of the religious right's outsize repeal effort.

Finally, there is the tax measure on the Washington state ballot. Besides proposing a rollback of \$1 billion in tax increases already enacted, it calls for raising in future tax increases by tying them to the inflation rate, population growth and growth in personal income.

POLITICAL NOTES

Inquiry on Arkansas S&L Sought

WASHINGTON — The Resolution Trust Corp. has asked federal prosecutors in Little Rock to open a criminal investigation into whether the trust's investment and loan association used \$10 million in money in the mid-80s to benefit local politicians, including a reelection campaign of Bill Clinton.

About three weeks ago, the Trust Corp. forwarded information about 40 matters arising from transactions at the now-defunct Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan that warrant criminal investigation, according to government sources familiar with the probe. A written summary of the referral has been sent to the Justice Department, according to sources.

The package includes questions about whether a series of checks written on Madison accounts ended up in Mr. Clinton's campaign fund. The sources said there was no indication that Mr. Clinton had knowledge of or involvement in the transactions, and the White House said there would be no way Mr. Clinton would have known if money from Madison accounts had been improperly used to make campaign contributions.

The request, based on an investigation of the S&L's finances, also asks for further federal inquiry into Mr. Madison's dealings with the Arkansas governor, Jim Guy Tucker, a Democrat, the sources said. Mr. Tucker's companies borrowed more than \$1 million from the S&L for real estate and other ventures during the mid-1980s, when he was at a law firm that represented Mr. Madison.

It's to Be Health Before Wages

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has backed away from his call for an increase in the federal minimum wage until Congress has a chance to deal with the president's health-care proposal.

"I have advised the president to defer any decision on a minimum-wage increase until Congress has had further opportunity to consider the president's health-care plan," Mr. Reich said in a brief statement.

Rain or Shine, Clinton Tees It Up

WASHINGTON — It is pouring down rain. Do you know where your president is?

Gone golfing, of course. True to his reputation as a rain-or-shine golfer, President Clinton headed for the links at Army-Navy Country Club in suburban Virginia on Saturday.

"Fore! Bring your rain gear," came the announcement over the White House public address system.

Mr. Clinton did take the rare step of quitting after nine holes. One of his golfing partners, Senator Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, smiled and jokingly wrung out his hair as he hopped out of the presidential limousine upon returning to the White House.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Clinton took his regular morning jog. In the rain. (AP)

House to Vote on D.C. Statehood

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the House of Representatives have decided the chamber will vote on District of Columbia statehood for the first time ever in November, even though proponents privately acknowledge that they have no chance of winning.

Private counts by statehood supporters predict

Quote/Unquote

Dick Cheney, former deputy secretary and a potential presidential candidate, on President Clinton's foreign policy: "If you're in North Korea today and you're told by the president of the United States that developing a nuclear weapon is unacceptable, and then you watch the performance in Haiti, you have to wonder whether or not you have to pay attention to what he says." (NYT)

MAYOR: New York's Black-Latino-Liberal Jewish Alliance Is Fraying

Continued from Page 1 that prevented the mayor from responding swiftly and forcefully to near-rioting in Crown Heights or after violation of a court order by black boycotters of a Korean grocery store.

Now these attributes have given Mr. Dinkins an equanimity that stands in direct contrast to the heated, prosecutorial fury of Mr. Giuliani.

Also as the campaign progressed, Mr. Dinkins's vision of the city, which had seemed naive to many voters, has acquired a degree of credibility when compared with Mr. Giuliani's.

"When you look at this city," Mr. Dinkins says, "we really get along pretty well, 178 separate ethnic identities. We're big. We speak 100 different languages, and we rub shoulders on elevators, on buses and subways every day. We work together, we play together and overall, we get along pretty well."

River Phoenix, Film Actor, Dies at 23

LOS ANGELES — River Phoenix, the actor who got his start in the coming-of-age film "Stand By Me" in 1986, collapsed and died early Sunday after leaving the popular Viper nightclub in West Hollywood. He was 23 years old.

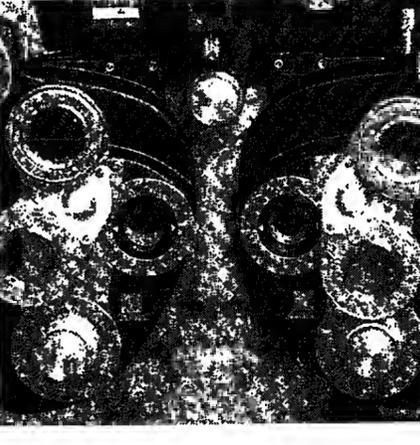
"My Own Private Idaho," "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom," "Mosquito Coast," "Little Nikita," "Shogun," "Running on Empty" and "A Night in the Life of Jimmy Reardon." He won praise for his performance in "My Own Private Idaho," a 1991 road movie in which he played a wandering male street prostitute suffering from narcolepsy.

Peter C. Queenell, 88, a dashing English man of letters who also wrote about the celebrities he so admired, died on Wednesday in London. A published author for 71 years, Queenell was a prolific critic, biographer, historian, reviewer, essayist, poet, and editor of books and journals. He was equally known as a wit, gossip, world traveler and hedonist.

Leo Hanson, 85, a Gaullist politician who gave the French government a more open face as its spokesman after the revolt by students and workers in May 1968 died Wednesday. He was appointed spokesman and given cabinet rank by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who sought to modernize public administration. He was a professor of law who also served in the Resistance.

Expanding horizons

Newsweek gives you more coverage of advances in medicine than any other international newsmagazine.



Scientists Find A Genetic Source Of Hemophilia

SAN FRANCISCO — Geneticists have identified the most common genetic defect that gives rise to hemophilia, a disease that causes uncontrolled bleeding. The University of California at San Francisco said Sunday.

The discovery, made by a team of scientists from the University of California at San Francisco and Johns Hopkins University, means that the defect can now be detected easily in families affected by it, enabling them to know the likelihood of passing on the faulty gene.

The newly discovered defect is responsible for about 20 percent of all hemophilia cases and for up to half of the most severe cases, the researchers said. It occurs in the gene responsible for the most prevalent form of the disorder, called hemophilia-A.

Hemophilia is a common genetic disease, affecting one in 5,000 newborn males.

Away From Politics

A teacher who neighbors said hated children opened fire with a shotgun from his apartment window, killing a woman and a 9-year-old girl and wounding five infants before apparently setting fire to his apartment and dying in the flames, policemen in El Cajon, California, a San Diego suburb, said. The man, in his 60s, was identified as Gordon Newman.

Shuttle astronauts performed the first animal dissections in space, operating on six rats to help scientists learn how the human body adapts to weightlessness. NASA said the operations were a key part of the shuttle Columbia's 14-day mission to investigate countermeasures for the effects of weightlessness.

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Australia	068-55-310	China	+86-10-138	Hong Kong	001	Luxembourg	0806-0115	Trinidad & Tobago	23
Australia	0014-831-877	Colombia-English	980-13-0060	India	00-800-01-877	Macao	0800-4121	Turkey	99800-1-4477
Austria	022-983-094	Colombia-Spanish	980-13-0110	Indonesia	00-137	Malaysia	800-0016	United Arab Emirates	800-131
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	Costa Rica	113	Iran	00-801-15	Mexico	95-800-877-8000	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Cyprus	080-900-01	Ireland	1-800-55-2001	Monaco	19-00887	Romania	01-800-0877
Belgium	078-41-0014	Denmark	800-10877	Israel	177-012-2727	Netherlands	06-022-9119	Russia (Moscow)	155-6133
Belize/Honduras	556	Dominican Republic	1-800-753-7877	Italy	372-1877	Netherlands Antilles	001-800-351111	San Marino	172-1877
Belize (ITC pay phone)	54	Ecuador	071	Japan	0034-131	New Zealand	1800-494	Singapore	800-177-177
Bermuda	1-800-623-0877	El Salvador	191	Kenya	0066-05-577	Nicaragua	02-161	South Africa	0-800-99-0001
Bolivia	0800-3333	Finland	9800-1-0284	Korea	009-16	Nicaragua (Managua)	161	Spain	900-44-0013
Brazil	000-8016	France	19-10087	Korea	550-2155	Norway	050-12-877	St. Lucia	187
British Virgin Isd.	1-800-877-8000	Germany	038-0013	Korea	550-2155	Panama	115	Sweden	020-799-011
Cambodia (Phone Patch)	50-01-01	Greece	008-001-411	Korea	550-FONE	Paraguay	008-12-800	Switzerland	155-9777

UN Hopes for Haiti Die Hard

Deadline Past, Aristide Foes Extend Power

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Still hoping that a solution can be negotiated in Haiti, the UN Security Council has condemned the Haitian military for blocking the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide but has stopped short of repeating its warnings of a tighter trade embargo.

The statement was issued by the Security Council president, Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg of Brazil, on Saturday, the day originally set for the ousted president to be restored to office under an agreement signed in July.

But in the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, on Sunday, pro-army rightist political parties continued planning to consolidate their power by calling for new elections and preparing to name an interim president to end all hopes of Father Aristide's return.

Haitian officials said that the authority of Father Aristide and his interim prime minister, Robert Malval, had ended at midnight Saturday, the deadline for his homecoming under the terms of a UN-brokered agreement signed July 3 by Father Aristide and the Haitian Army chief, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras.

Reynold Georges, leader of the Liberal Alliance for the Advancement of Haiti, said, "We will have a new government very soon."

Twelve political parties and pressure groups said in a communique Saturday that if Father Aristide did not resign by Sunday afternoon, they would announce plans to replace him.

Diplomats in New York said that the UN mediator in Haiti, Dante Caputo, was continuing to appeal for talks with the Haitian

military in the coming week to resolve the standoff. But there was still no response from the army.

In its statement, the Security Council binned pointedly that the military still had time to make good on its pledges, reaffirming that the agreement remained "fully in force as the only valid framework for the solution of the crisis in Haiti."

A UN embargo against Haiti bans shipments of oil and arms. Content to hide its time in case a political settlement can be mediated, the council did not repeat diplomats' recent warnings that the United Nations may extend the embargo to all commercial goods.

"Let's see what comes out of these talks," Mr. Sardenberg said.

Heavy gunfire was heard much of Saturday night in Port-au-Prince, especially in areas in the center around the empty National Palace. Civilian gunmen linked to the police circled the city center in pickup trucks, firing off their automatic weapons. It was not clear whether they were shooting at specific targets or into the air.

The show of force followed a second day of noisy street demonstrations by hundreds of gunmen celebrating the failure of the UN plan to restore Father Aristide to power by Oct. 30. Uniformed soldiers and police joined the celebrations.

Mr. Georges said that Mr. Malval and Mr. Caputo were best advised not to resist the rightists' power grab.

"We have to use all force necessary to implement our plan," he said.

The rightist groups have called for invoking an article of the constitution that provides for the head of the Supreme Court to take over as interim president if the post becomes vacant.

The chief justice of the court is Emile Jonassaint, who was appointed shortly after the military coup that deposed Father Aristide and killed hundreds of people on Sept. 30, 1991. (NYT, Reuters, AP)

ITALY: Warrant for De Benedetti

Continued from Page 1

government contracts. The "mani pulite" — "clean hands" — investigation has discredited an entire generation of business and political leaders and fueled demands for reform.

Magistrates declined to give details of the new charges against Mr. De Benedetti, but Rome news reports said they involved bribes of at least \$7 million paid to the state postal authority in return for contracts.

In May, Mr. De Benedetti was placed under investigation after volunteering to Milan magistrates that companies under his control had paid bribes worth about \$13 million in the 1980s and early 1990s to win government contracts.

The admission was a direct reversal of previous public denials of wrongdoing.

Although he said that he had not personally handed or bribed money, he said his companies would

have been squeezed out of government business if they had not succumbed to what he termed a system of "menaces and extortion" by political party bosses that had been "nothing short of racketeering."

But his critics have suggested that, like other businessmen, his companies were willing partners in the scandal because payments to political parties removed competition where the parties controlled huge sectors of the economy.

Mr. De Benedetti has always cast himself as something of a maverick in Italian business. He is a Jew in a largely Roman Catholic industrial establishment, and he has described himself as one always ready to challenge the cozy arrangements that have traditionally linked big business and government.

One of his chief political opponents has been the former Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, who himself has been implicated in the scandal.



ARMS AND THE MINISTER — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan reviewing troops of the self-defense forces during the annual parade at Asaka north of Tokyo on Sunday.

FELLINI: Academy Award-Winning Director Dies

Continued from Page 1

by Nino Rota, include "Juliet of the Spirits" (1965), his first color feature; "Fellini Satyricon" (1969), an epic of decadence in ancient Rome's disintegrating society; "The Clowns" (1970); and "Fellini's Roma" (1972).

Admirers said Fellini films were respectful and exhilarating and reflected a deepening and an enhancement of his art. They also

believed his later movies showed maturing, self-critical insights.

After the mid-1960s, his films often stressed the bizarre, the garish and the grotesque. Detractors praised some sequences, but variously termed the works excessive, simplistic and self-obsessed. Nonetheless, the consensus was that he made brave and original movies about important issues.

Federico Fellini was born on Jan. 20, 1920, in Rimini, an Adriatic port and resort. His upbringing was provincial, religious and middle class.

The youth attended religious boarding schools, where his chief talent was drawing and his chief adversaries were the rigid friars who often punished him for breaking minor rules.

In 1935, he told a New York audience that his love of filmmaking originated in Rimini's primitive movie house, which, he said, had 200 seats and standing room for 500. Of 1930s American movies, he recalled, "I discovered there existed another way of life: a country of wide-open spaces, of fantastic cities that were a cross between Babylon and Mars."

At the age of 17 or 18, according to his varying accounts, he left home for Florence, where he worked for several months as a proofreader and cartoonist.

At 19, he joined a vaudeville troupe, traveling across Italy and working primarily as a gag writer while performing utility tasks.

Back in Rome, he wrote radio scripts and started collaborating on film scripts. In 1945, after a four-month courtship, he married the actress Giuletta Masina, later the star in many of his films, including "La Strada," "The Nights of Cabiria" and "Juliet of the Spirits" and "Ginger and Fred." She was a major inspiration for his life and work.

In 1944, soon after the Allies liberated Rome, he and several friends opened "The Funny Face Shop," a highly prosperous arcade that provided allied troops with caricatures, portraits, photos and video recordings for their families. The film director Roberto Rossellini visited the shop and asked him to collaborate on a documentary about the German occupation of Rome. The venture evolved into "Open City" (1945), a benchmark neorealistic movie that ignited Italy's postwar film renaissance.

After several stints as a co-writer or assistant director for Pietro Germi and Alberto Lattuada, Mr. Fellini made his directorial debut in 1951, collaborating with Mr. Lattuada on "Variety Lights," about the ups and downs of a troupe of third-rate vaudevillians.

His first solo directorial effort was the 1952 "White Sheik," a broad lampoon of Italy's adult comic-strip industry. Both movies were critical and commercial failures, but they were later re-released and praised.

German Far-Right Takes On EC Union

Reuters

RASTATT, Germany — The leader of Germany's far-right Republican Party, Franz Schönhuber, who fought in Hitler's Waffen-SS unit in World War II, opened a party meeting Sunday with a call for Germany not to enter into European union.

Mr. Schönhuber, who is a member of the European Parliament, told 750 delegates that the party would run in European elections next year under the slogan "Europe yes, Maastricht never."

The meeting, called to select candidates for the European elections, began under the protection of 1,600 police officers against possible attacks by 300 leftist demonstrators gathered in the town.

Fifteen militants were detained after a scuffle with the police near the meeting hall.

Separately, about 3,000 people joined a peaceful protest against the Republican meeting, some bearing banners that read, "No power to idiots — give Nazis no chance."

ULSTER: Extraordinary Violence

Continued from Page 1

called the Peace People. "It's like Yugoslavia. The horrible things are up until they overwhelm everybody. You can almost smell the fear. The earnestness of it. People don't go out on the streets. They don't move. They don't do anything. They just stay indoors and feel afraid."

In 1976, when her organization was founded at a time of even greater violence, it could call up rallies of 50,000 to 60,000 Catholics and Protestants. On Wednesday it co-sponsored a vigil in Belfast. Barely 100 people turned up.

On the other hand, some read a glimmer of hope in the political winds and the carefully calibrated statements of political leaders within the past few weeks. Months of private negotiations between a moderate Catholic politician and a militant Catholic leader closely allied to the IRA were converted last week into a full-fledged peace initiative by the Irish government in Dublin.

On Friday, the initiative, which amounts to a series of principles that might be acceptable to all sides, was effectively endorsed by Prime Minister John Major of Britain at a meeting with the Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds.

But huge obstacles remain. It is

by no means clear that the IRA is prepared to renounce violence, a condition set by Mr. Major for its joining any negotiations. And Protestant leaders, skeptical of an initiative that began on the Catholic side, are wary of any involvement with the Irish Republic and distinctly cold to the overture.

It was 25 years ago this month that the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the predominantly Protestant police force, waded into a crowd of Roman Catholics demonstrating for civil rights in Londonderry, touching off what is euphemistically called "the troubles."

In that time, 3,095 people have been killed, roughly two-thirds of them civilians, the rest members of security forces. Some 35,540 people have been wounded. There have been 33,349 shootings, 9,765 explosions.

But the immovable object and the irresistible force remain what they have been all along: Most of the Protestant majority of about 950,000 insist on keeping Northern Ireland part of the United Kingdom, and most of the Catholic minority of about 650,000 favor union with the Republic of Ireland, where Catholics predominate.

Over time evolutionary subtleties have emerged. While the Royal Ulster Constabulary has grown into a more neutral police force, the banned militant Protestant paramilitary groups, the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Ulster Volunteer Force, have gained a foothold in poor Protestant neighborhoods. They have become death squads, mirroring the IRA's structure of underground cells. As a result, as many Catholics are being killed as Protestants.

The IRA, which is thought to have little more than 400 or 500 active guerrilla fighters, has not abandoned its goals of driving the British out and joining Ulster to Ireland. But it has developed a political orientation as it has matured. Its recent pronouncements indicate it is grappling with the question of how to guarantee rights for Protestants in a unified Ireland.

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Sarajevo's Fear For Winter Is Cold, Not Starvation

By David B. Ottaway

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As the second winter of war approaches, Ann and Tomislav Zigic have turned to gathering and picking kvas, a celery-like wild grass that grows all over this Serb-occupied city...

Like many Sarajevans, the Zigics, a retired couple in their 60s, feel better prepared for this winter's ordeal than last year. Their fixation is not so much on food as on heat and the coming cold. "What can we do?" asks Mr. Zigic, a civil engineer who traveled the world for a big Yugoslav construction company before the war...

As the last autumn leaves blow away and the first cold days begin, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is warning that Bosnia is once again on the brink of a major humanitarian disaster. "Yet, for the first time in this 19-month-long war, the alarm is not ringing for Sarajevo itself..."

Instead, these officials expect the center of this winter's troubles to be central Bosnia, which has been largely cut off from commercial and relief supplies for months, and five Serb-surrounded Muslim enclaves to eastern and northern Bosnia.

UN relief officials are even warning that Serbia may be worse off than Sarajevo, facing disaster for the first time because of the effects of UN-imposed economic and financial sanctions.

Yet ironically, it is to Belgrade and the Bosnian Serbs' self-proclaimed "Serbia Republic" that UN relief officials are now turning increasingly for the safe passage of relief supplies into central and eastern Bosnia. For months now, the only convoys that have regularly reached their targets — even to Sarajevo — are those coming from Belgrade, according to UN officials.

UN officials agree that the make-or-buy factor looms for the 275,000 remaining residents of Sarajevo in energy rather than food. There has not been a delivery of fuel to Sarajevo since Aug. 16; the flow of gas from Russia, via Hungary and Serbia, is too low for city-wide heating, and the supply of electricity is continually cut by fighting.

"The real crisis of this city is an energy crisis," said Tony Land, the chief UN relief representative. "It's the most important issue we have to confront."



Georgian troops loading a tank with ammunition Sunday as they fought rebels in nearby Senaki.

Rebels Said to Flee Georgia City

ABASHA, Georgia — The government said Sunday that its forces had entered the western town of Senaki, a key railroad junction 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of Georgia's second-biggest city, Kutaisi. The report could not be confirmed.

A spokesman for Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, said the rebels were retreating from Senaki, which has changed hands several times in the fighting, it would leave only the western stronghold of Zugdidi in rebel hands.

A Russian Region Confronts Yeltsin

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin's home region threw down the gauntlet to him Sunday by declaring that it had become a republic within the Russian Federation and suspending national radio and television channels, Russian officials said.

Eduard Rossyev, head of administration in the Sverdlovsk region, was quoted by Russian television as saying that the region was now the Urals Republic and that he would be governor.

Sullenness Grips Siberian City Sentiment Against Yeltsin Still Runs High

By Steven Erlanger

NOVOSIBIRSK, Russia — This rough-edged city of 1.5 million people, only 100 years old, has traditionally seen itself as the geographical center of the Russian Empire and the capital of resource-rich, autonomy-minded Siberia. But Novosibirsk was also the center of open resistance to President Boris N. Yeltsin in his battle with the parliament, and the results have produced a deep, defiant sullenness.

Vitali P. Mukha, the longtime boss of this huge central Siberian province, 3,000 kilometers (1,900 miles) from Moscow, admits that in the game of politics he simply chose wrong.

On Sept. 22, the day after the final showdown in Moscow began — with Mr. Yeltsin proclaiming parliament disbanded and parliament retreating by naming Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi acting president — Mr. Mukha said in the provincial legislature: "From this day on, there is no President Yeltsin. The president of Russia is Rutskoi. Some say to be calm, but no! We must inspire people to oppose Yeltsin."

Mr. Mukha now has the rare distinction of having been dismissed twice by Mr. Yeltsin. After the first time, in April, he was reappointed governor when 13 other Siberian leaders pressed Mr. Yeltsin, who needed their support. This time, Mr. Mukha, 56, expects no quick resurrection.

Russia, at UN, Seeks Loan Tied to Libya

By Paul Lewis

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Russia is demanding that the United States, Britain and France give it an interest-free loan to cover a \$4 billion debt that Moscow is owed by Libya.

Moscow is seeking this in exchange for withdrawing its threat to veto new Security Council sanctions against Tripoli, imposed because Libya has refused to surrender two suspects in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways airliner.

The United States and its allies are resisting the Russian demand, which one American diplomat described as "a nonstarter."

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A registration form for the Beyond 2000 report, including fields for name, company, address, and telephone. It also includes a section for payment method (credit card or cheque) and a section for promotional video.

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BOOKS

HOTEL PASTIS: A Novel of Provence

By Peter Mayle, 389 pages, \$23. Knopf.

PETER MAYLE made his name with two autobiographical accounts of life in southern France, "A Year in Provence" and "Toujours Provence." They lingered on the best-seller lists in both Britain and the United States and introduced the masses to the possibility of travel to Provence, which had until then been the retreat of the well bred and the well read.

All of which proved entirely unacceptable to the educated but impetuous British middle classes, whose instinctive dislike of anyone who turns a quick profit was compounded by real anger about where to spend the family holidays now that the Bournemouth crowd was in on their secret.

Mayle's publication of a novel may appear to be a departure from these guides to good living in France, but it is in fact based solidly on the same old territory, and its (quite justifiable) aim appears to be revenge: Mayle intends to get back at his middle-class critics. So although "Hotel Pastis" provides a wide range of bad guys, from avuncular advertising executives to petty crooks and even a professional Mafioso, its arch villain is the vindictively named journalist Ambrose Crouch, "a contentious, self-appointed guardian of the purity of peasant life... a snob and a strangler." Like other "long-established British expatriates... patronizing, often arrogant, complaining about the prices and the tourists, conveniently forgetting that they had once been tourists themselves," Crouch can be relied upon to oppose any change in the Provencal village he now calls home. And change is what Mayle's story is all about.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BEGINNERS are advised to avoid trump suits with fewer than eight cards in the combined hands, but the experts are alert for exceptions. The right time to play in a 4-3 fit is not easy to spot. The practice is long associated with Alphonse Moyse Jr., who recommended it on every possible opportunity. Delicate bidding maneuvers are often called for, and were forthcoming in the diagrammed deal. It was played in a money team game which used to be, but is no longer, which used to be, but is no longer, played at the Young Men's Club, 4 East 80th Street, thropic League.

A bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands. North has 10♠, 8♠, 7♠, 6♠, 4♥, 3♥, 2♥, 2♠. South has 10♥, 9♥, 8♥, 7♥, 6♥, 5♥, 4♥, 3♥, 2♥, 2♠. The text below the diagram reads: "Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South: 1♣, 2♥, 3♦, 4♥, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠. West: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass. North: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass. East: Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass, Pass. South led the spade four."

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A large advertisement for the Beyond 2000 report. It features a headline "BEYOND 2000" and a sub-headline "Foresight or 20/20 Hindsight? Your choice." The text describes the report as an intelligence report drawn from international leaders, providing a unique and pragmatic picture of the future of communications. It includes a list of names of prominent figures associated with the report, such as Lewis Platt (Hewlett Packard), Arno Penzias (AT&T), and Steve Ballmer (Microsoft). The advertisement also mentions that the report is available in a two-hour video format and includes a registration form for ordering the report and promotional videos.

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bosnia Can Still Be Helped

The postmortems on Bosnia, the assigning and escaping of blame, are in full swing. But this is grotesque. Bosnia isn't dead yet. The crisis isn't over. A full range of the pains of war are still being inflicted in Bosnia, and a major flare-up or extension of the fighting in other parts of the former Yugoslavia is all too possible. The postmortems represent not a quest for meaning and policy guidance but a flight from reality and responsibility. Denial, you could call it.

Taking the Frankfurt Risk

It had been pretty clear that Germany would get Europe's embryonic central bank ever since the German finance minister said in August that if it did not "this whole enterprise will not happen." Last week's formal decision that Frankfurt will next year be the home of the European Monetary Institute nevertheless may turn out to be a political miscalculation. It is also, when you look at it, an excellent illustration of why it is still much too soon to believe in the idea of an all-European currency run by an all-European central bank.

Canada Can Afford NAFTA

Supporters of the North American Free Trade Agreement hoped that the Liberal Party, once it won the Canadian elections, would drop its vow to renegotiate the trade pact. But last week Jean Chrétien, the prime minister-elect, resurrected the threat. That is unfortunate, because renegotiation could bury NAFTA — an important pact that would raise living standards in Canada, Mexico and the United States and lock Mexico into its pro-market reforms. The threat is also unnecessary, because NAFTA does not bear on the trade issues that disturb Mr. Chrétien the most.

Other Comment

An Honest, Stable Currency

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This Is Not the Way to Make Foreign Policy

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Sharp divisions among Bill Clinton's top advisers over his Haiti policy have sparked an informal reassessment of the administration's unconditional support for ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, whose return to power appears increasingly doubtful.

The divisions marring the administration's vaunted collegiality have no ideological overtones and lack the bitter personal rivalries of previous administrations. The center on differing assessments of what will work. Mr. Clinton's advisers differ on means — particularly, the use of U.S. troops for political purposes — not on goals.

Haiti is an example. There is no backtracking on the president's commitment to restore democracy to the Caribbean state. But there is a spreading doubt that the junta will ever peacefully turn power over to Father Aristide as it promised in the U.S.-brokered Governors Island accord.

The CIA director, Jim Woolsey, and Defense Secretary Les Aspin predicted weeks ago that the junta would scuttle the Governors Island agreement, which called for Father Aristide to be restored to office by this past Saturday.

The U.S. troops would be withdrawn quietly if trouble developed, they argued. Others protested that such a withdrawal would be a crippling humiliation for the world's only superpower.

In the end, the White House overrode the Pentagon's objections and ordered the troops sent to Haiti aboard the Harlan County, which was promptly recalled when mobs protested at dockside in Port-au-Prince.

In Haiti and Somalia, this administration has demonstrated an incapacity to synchronize military deployments and political timetables. The central fault line in the Clinton approach toward

regional conflicts seems to divide those who see troop deployment as one more tool to shape a negotiated outcome (State) and those who want to hold troops back until the political outcome is assured (Defense).

This is fairly small stuff compared with the epic policy battles of the past. But in this presidency, which must cope with the post-Cold War world and create confusion inside and sharp criticism outside of Mr. Clinton's foreign affairs operation.

The president has chaired just eight full National Security Council meetings since his inauguration, or about one a month. Those meetings are usually called after a crisis has developed or, in the words of an administration insider, "when the needle has pushed over into the red alert zone."

Other presidents have used the National Security Council to iron out differences among advisers or to put their own stamp on a policy already decided upon. A measure of the low esteem in which Mr. Clinton apparently holds the formal-



Thirty seconds over Haiti, Somalia or possibly Bosnia.

For an Asian Way, With Rights and Responsibility

By Anwar Ibrahim

The writer is finance minister of Malaysia.

KUALA LUMPUR — The rate of growth of Asia's population, which will in a few years exceed 2.5 billion or about 60 percent of the world total, will undoubtedly impose severe constraints on resources. Yet they do not warrant the kind of Malayan angst that breed ill-conceived population policies in the past.

In recent years there has been a major shift in the attitude of international aid agencies on this issue. Some two decades ago, a high rate of population growth in a developing country was considered detrimental to progress. International aid organizations and donor countries imposed population control as a major condition for economic aid.

Education is vital in the development process. That can never be over-emphasized. The residue of harmful traditional practices in some societies has resulted in gender discrimination, condemning half the population to wallow in ignorance. There is now ample evidence to show that investing in female education gives some of the highest returns for development.

Expanding learning programs for girls and employment opportunities for women, while improving information on health and nutrition, will result in smaller families.

In many parts of Asia, political instability imposes severe limitations to any form of development. At the same time, corruption, abuse of power and lack of accountability often serve to divert resources, whether domestic wealth or foreign aid, to the pockets of irresponsible elite groups.

A stable political framework is essential for development. However, repressive authoritarian measures are not the only path to stability. Nor are they the most effective.

Asian countries cannot compromise on the basic goal of development: to liberate the masses from poverty and ignorance. But physical

radically from the development path taken by established industrial states in the West. There is a conspicuous absence of corrosive individualism.

Instead, the free enterprise of East Asia is largely communitarian in substance, combining individual initiative and the pursuit of profit with societal goals and social responsibility.

Western capitalism attempts to displace traditions, while East Asian countries integrate the positive values from the past within the dynamic framework of modern technology and commercial practice.

For centuries, Asia was divided, some of its parts ruled separately by the competing political and economic powers of the West. After independence, we remained divided by ideology and political orientation.

Now that the Cold War is behind us, it is time to come together in the pursuit of peace, prosperity and respectability. We must devise practical mechanisms and institutions to accelerate regional economic collaboration and improve the quality of life of the Asian population in the 21st century and beyond.

We must tear down all the artificial barriers that hinder the fullest realization of Asia's economic potential. However, that is not enough. We must also advance a coherent social agenda that reflects and reinforces the region's unique values and traditions.

Preserving and strengthening the family unit as the basic institution of society should be the foremost aim. According to a Chinese proverb, if the family lives in harmony, all affairs will prosper. We must ensure that as we industrialize, the fabric of the family does not break down.

Asian society, now robust and dynamic, will remain harmonious as long as it continues to maintain a just balance between the demand for rights and the fulfilling of responsibilities. Each member of the community owes something to all the rest, and the community owes something to each of its members.

The erosion of the sense of community in the West has been largely due to the ceaseless pursuit of rights, while passing the buck when it comes to responsibilities. Yet much of the injustice encountered in Asia is attributable to the denial of the rights of the individual, so much so that the individual virtually disappears in faceless collectivity. Surely the truth is somewhere in between.

Asia should follow the middle path and the golden mean.

For full National Security Council meetings, advisers David Gergen and George Stephanopoulos, the White House chief of staff, Thomas McLarty, and Vice President Al Gore join the principals. Mr. Clinton chairs the meeting; this should give it a sense of finality that the principals' meeting lacks, but it does not seem to be the case.

Mr. Gergen is known to have insisted on attending National Security Council meetings as a condition for coming into a floundering White House last summer. Now he is about to be added to the principals' group, insiders report.

This signals both Mr. Gergen's continuing rise in influence and the decline of the National Security Council as the focus of policy-making at the White House. A new system may work better than the NSC-dominated one. The nonsystem that has grown up in Mr. Clinton's first year does not.

The Washington Post

The Guilty Will Have To Answer

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A pathetic by-product of the genocide in Bosnia has been the attempt by some Americans of Serbian ancestry to deny the reality of the Serbian aggression there.

"What's happening in Bosnia," Bob Djurdjevic of Phoenix wrote to The New York Times the other day, "is not a 'genocide.' ... It is a tragedy largely inflicted on the Muslims by their own government."

Sure — in the sense that the government of Bosnia, an internationally recognized country, refused to cooperate in its dismemberment. It had the temerity to resist Serbian "ethnic cleansing" of its Muslim citizens.

The phrase "ethnic cleansing" was actually invented by the Serbs for their operations in Bosnia. And everyone knows what it has meant: the murder of 150,000 Muslims and the expulsion of more than a million from their towns and villages.

There is no secret about any of this, except to the willfully blind. The United States, the European Community and numerous human rights groups have documented the horrors. Serbian soldiers themselves have described the systematic rape of Muslim women.

It is not surprising that Americans with attachments to a country of origin should resist seeing that it has been taken over by a tyranny. But sooner or later a decent person's sight clears.

Happily, there are Serbian-Americans who see and speak out. George Mitrovich, writing in the Los Angeles Times, deplored "the abject failure of Serbian politicians to grasp the brutal savagery of that evil conflict and to protest Serbia's guilt."

The poet Charles Simic wrote in The New Republic: "The destruction of Vukovar and Sarajevo will not be forgiven the Serbs. Whatever moral credit they had as a result of their history they squandered by these two acts."

And the destruction goes on. On Oct. 9, Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said, "The siege of Sarajevo is over." When the Serbs poured shells on the city a week later, that was explained as a reply to an attack by Bosnian government forces. But in fact Serbian shelling and sniping have gone on before and since — as has the Serbian blockade of Sarajevo.

Fred Cuny, a disaster relief specialist, has been in Sarajevo for the last 10 months. Back in the United States on a brief leave, he told me that the siege is worse now than at any time since the spring.

Croatian forces are blocking oil supplies of winter clothing, plastic for weatherproofing houses. Mr. Cuny said — "all kinds of humanitarian supplies. The critical things now are water and natural gas. George Soros [the American philanthropist] funded an emergency water system, taking water from two river sites. But the Serbs are shelling the sites now."

If the water system is stopped, during the winter people will have to stand in line to get water and carry it home in buckets in the freezing cold through sniper fire. And the sewage system will break down.

Natural gas comes through a pipeline from Hungary. At the Bosnian border most of the gas goes to Belgrade; just 10 percent is supposed to go to Sarajevo. The United Nations sanctions committee allowed the gas to go to Belgrade on condition that the Serbs not interrupt the supply to Sarajevo, but they have stopped it. And gas is the only constant source of fuel for the winter.

The gas situation, at least, has a simple solution. The UN sanctions committee should immediately cut off the supply to Belgrade, and keep it off, unless and until the Serbs let the gas flow to Sarajevo.

Croatian forces in Bosnia have now added their names to the genocide list, by butchering Muslim men, women and children in the village of Stupni Do. The UN officer who arrived on the scene, Brigadier Angus Ramsay of Britain, said, "This is a disgusting war crime." President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia is overdue to be called to account.

But it was Serbian leaders who launched the armed aggression against Bosnia. Mr. Karadzic and his military chief, Ratko Mladic. If there is any justice, they will be tried for war crimes. As Brigadier Ramsay said of the massacre at Stupni Do: "One day this war will be over, and those who have done this thing will answer for it, if we get this thing right."

The New York Times

First the IRA Has to Cease Violence

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The reach for reconciliation in heretofore improbable places like South Africa and the Middle East has prompted a search for breakthrough possibilities elsewhere. It is a worthy inquiry that ought to be conducted widely, but, as the example of Northern Ireland shows, it has to be conducted wisely.

Talk with the IRA, says, among others, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who 20 years ago inconclusively did. If Israel can sit down with the Palestine Liberation Organization and South Africa with the African National Congress, then the British can sit down with their own terrorist enemies, the Irish Republican Army.

Whoa. The PLO had formally abandoned terrorism when it got sit down with the Israelis, who needed some years to register this traumatic development in their political and social consciousness. The IRA, in contrast, has been using the same way to accept coexistence as an end and dialogue as a means in dealing with the ruling white South Africans.

Mr. Adams served as a pallbearer for an IRA grave marker blown up in the act of killing 10 Belfast Protestants. Connor Cruise O'Brien, columnist for the largest Irish daily, faults Mr. Hume himself for not going beyond denunciation of violence to urge Catholics to cooperate with the security forces.

In April, Mr. Hume and Mr. Adams embraced "national self-determination" for all Ireland — a formula that Mr. O'Brien criticizes as denying legitimacy to Northern Ireland. In September, Mr. Hume and

Mr. Adams announced agreement on what is still secret but is described as a peace procedure.

It is uncertain what the Hume-Adams connection can contribute to the continuing "talks on the future of Northern Ireland" between the British and Irish governments and the constitutional parties in Northern Ireland. Mr. O'Brien looks the bottleneck in those talks in the Irish Republic's refusal so far under John Hume's pressure, to back off from constitutional claims to "reintegrate" Northern Ireland, which are anathema to Protestants living there. To be optimistic about it, bargaining is in an early phase.

Some would use the existing deadlock as an interlude in which to exploit the deep popular revulsion against terrorism on both sides. That Protestants are now doing more killing than Catholics could remove the inhibiting anti-Catholic label from such a campaign. Give police the interment-without-trial powers that they will need to put both sets of terrorist leaders out of business.

Many people take the nihilistic view that the hatreds in Ireland are tribal and beyond political repair — Bosnia north. Many people used to say the same about South Africa and the Middle East. Those cases, while not guiding, are relevant.

First stop the terrorism. Then tackle the grievances. You can't bring in the IRA before it has followed the example of the PLO and the ANC and clearly (no word games, no backsliding) set out on the political path. Then, like the Africans and the Israelis, the IRA's British antagonists must respond.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A Volatile Ally

BERLIN — The speech by the Marquis di Rudini, recommending as the only remedy for the condition of affairs in Italy a reduction of military expenditure, has caused astonishment in official circles here. It is looked upon, in fact, as a calamity upon the Triple Alliance. But the ex-Minister Francis has said the same thing, and in consequence there are those here who say that Italy no longer considers herself a serious ally.

1918: Turkey Defeated

PARIS — Turkey has capitulated. Official announcement of this important event was made yesterday [Oct. 31] simultaneously in the House of Commons and in the Chamber of Deputies. An armistice has been signed: it gives the Allied fleets the right of passage through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and the immediate return home of all the Allied prisoners of war.

here from Berlin state that the Kaiser has conferred recently with several members of the Reichstag. William II said he was willing to take any step calculated to conjure the danger, and that it was an error to believe that he would cling to the throne at all costs. "When the interests of Germany call for it," he said, "I will abdicate without hesitation. But it does not seem to me that the time is yet ripe for such a step."

1943: Advance Into Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, LONDON — [From our New York edition.] The Allied 5th and 8th Armies edged forward yesterday [Oct. 30] along the ninety-mile Italian front, gaining from yards to a few miles and opened to within eleven miles of Venafro and Isernia, central buttresses of the Nazi line based on Massico. American bombers smashed industries on the Italian Riviera and at Genoa, and American ships steamed into the Gulf of Gaeta to shell German communications.

International Herald Tribune advertisement including contact information for the New York, London, and Paris offices, and details about subscription rates and advertising services.

U.S. Ends Ban on China Military Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A senior Defense Department official arrived in Beijing on Sunday, ending a ban on high-level military exchanges imposed on China after the 1989 Tiananmen Square repression, a U.S. Embassy official said.

Charles Freeman, assistant secretary of defense for regional security affairs, will hold discussions until Tuesday as Washington tries to step up the level of its contact with China, officials said.

Since China's army crushed anti-government protests more than four years ago, the United States has had contacts with the Chinese military only at a low level.

"We believe, however, that the level of dialogue must be elevated to enable us to make progress on many issues of common concern," the U.S. Embassy said in a statement.

Contact between the two countries will reach its highest level in mid-November when President Bill Clinton will meet President Jiang Zemin in Seattle.

The meeting will be the first between heads of state of the two countries since before the June 4, 1989, crackdown in Tiananmen.

Chinese-U.S. relations have been troubled by disputes over human rights, trade and arms proliferation.

Washington has recently sent a flurry of visitors to Beijing to address the problems, including Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, the first member of the Clinton cabinet to come to China.

Mr. Freeman will again raise U.S. concerns about Chinese arms exports. He will also discuss regional security issues, officials said.

In a related development, China expressed

pleasure Sunday with the "positive tone" of its latest trade talks with Washington, citing indications that the United States has finally realized it needs China.

Deputy Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, who held two days of talks in Beijing last week, took a much gentler tone than previous trade envoys, saying she was pleased with China's "commitment to consult" on the problems.

"Her words were a clear signal that the U.S. was shifting from scolding China to closer cooperation," the official China Daily newspaper said Sunday.

The paper said that Mr. Clinton "has finally come to the conclusion that he must revive the U.S. economy — and that China is the market that will drive such a revival."

(Reuters, AP)

At Bat for the Clinton Foreign Policy

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — W. Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, sat in his spacious corner office in the West Wing of the White House the other day, breaking his self-imposed vow of silence. His mission: to defend his boss against critics who say they cannot understand the Clinton foreign policy.

He tried a little joke.

"At a time like this," said Mr. Lake, 53, "there is a temptation for all of us to become 'neo-Marxists' — not Karl Marx, but Groucho Marx, who used to sing, 'Whatever it is, I'm against it.'"

"We have laid out a vision and strategy," he said. "What is the counter-argument other than a simple retreat? A cacophony of voices without a counter-argument simply encourages the neo-know-nothing isolationists. I would like to hear the alternative vision, not as part of a competitive game of guesswork, but as part of a serious debate."

Finally, he went on the defensive, trying to explain the Clinton vision of foreign policy and the lessons learned from the searing experiences of the last month in Somalia and Haiti. Mr. Lake's emergence from the corridors of the White House, after an exile he had imposed on himself so as not to compete publicly with the secretaries of state and defense, is a tacit admission that the Clinton administration, at the very least, needs to do a better job of communicating on foreign policy.

The impression he leaves is mixed. The Clinton team does indeed have its own vision, as articulated by Mr. Lake. But the question it has practical effect, how to resolve the tension between its principles and its pragmatism — espe-

cially when American military might is required. The movements back and forth on this issue have resulted in the accusation that Mr. Clinton, while swearing fidelity to international engagement, is in fact retreating from it.

Mr. Lake argues not only that the Clinton team has learned much from the events of the last few months, but also that the criticism of its policies has been overstated and that all sides now need to calm down and reflect on where the country is going abroad.

To begin with, he said, the public has to learn to distinguish between the immediate in foreign affairs and the important, and not let the former overwhelm the latter.

Mr. Lake conceded that there were foreign policy crises in Somalia and Haiti but insisted that there was no "crisis" in American foreign policy generally. On the biggest strategic issues, those that touch the daily lives of Americans, he said, the Clinton administration has basically got it right — from supporting the transition to democracy in Russia, to fostering the recent agreement with Japan on access to the construction market to stemming missile proliferation among former Soviet republics.

As for the less strategically significant questions of how to deal with countries "that are ripping themselves apart," like Somalia and Haiti, Mr. Lake acknowledged that the Clinton administration had struggled at times to find the right course. But he argued that it was wrong to so focus on these secondary issues that sight was lost of the larger strategic ones.

"This is not just our battle," Mr. Lake said. "I think it is an issue for opinion makers outside the government, it is a battle for the Congress — to keep making a distinction between the immediate and the important."

What he did not say, though, is that to keep the immediate from overwhelming the important requires the administration to manage the immediate in a way that it does not grab headlines, as it did in Somalia and Haiti.

Another lesson, Mr. Lake said, is that America does have interests and values at stake in places such as Bosnia, Haiti and Somalia, however limited, and that the administration needs to do a better job of explaining to the public what they are, "because it can be costly when you get involved."

The landslide of criticism of the president's foreign policy has produced a spate of finger-pointing within the administration: the secretary of state pointed at his deputies; the deputies pointed at the cabinet secretaries and Mr. Lake.

"In the past few weeks there have been a lot of people, not just at the top levels, under a lot of pressure, and when you are under pressure there is a temptation to point fingers," Mr. Lake said. "I actually think if you look at the amount of pressure, the finger-pointing has been rather minimal."

Mr. Lake also appealed for a little patience. The Clinton administration, he said, is the first since the Truman era that in foreign policy "has not had a single defining issue against which it could define itself."

All every other administration had to do, and it was not always easy, he said, "was to answer the central question: What form will containment of the Soviet Union and communism take?"

The Clinton administration, he said, "is being asked both to define the questions and to provide the answers."

Washington Is Favoring Pakistan, India Asserts

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India has accused the United States of abandoning its evenhanded policy on South Asia to favor Pakistan in the dispute over Kashmir, according to officials here.

They said that Kenneth Brill, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Friday to explain remarks by a senior official in Washington that appeared to question Kashmir's accession to India.

"He said there was no change in U.S. policy on the issue, but was told India regarded the remarks as a tilt toward Pakistan," an Indian official said.

External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh led the criticism of the remarks, which Indian news agencies attributed to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for South Asian Affairs, Robin

Lynn Raphael, a diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi until four months ago.

"Kashmir is, and shall always remain an integral part of India," Mr. Singh said in a statement. "We will not brook any outside interference from any quarter."

The Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party said: "This stand of the American government will not improve India-Pakistan relations and it can only affect Indo-American relations."

The last time that New Delhi accused Washington of favoring Pakistan was before the last of the three Indian-Pakistan wars, which led to Bangladeshi independence in 1971. Only recently have Indian-U.S. relations begun to mend.

India was most alarmed about the reported remark attributed to Ms. Raphael, who had apparently spoken to journalists on condition of anonymity.

"We view Kashmir as a disputed territory and that means that we do not recognize that instrument of Accession as meaning that Kashmir is forever more an integral part of India," she was quoted as saying.

Officials said that despite a State Department statement that the United States respected the territorial integrity of India, the official's remark on the treaty of accession questioned Indian unity.

"This displays a disturbing ignorance of historical facts and departs from the policy of previous U.S. administrations," Mr. Singh said.



This "heartless" horsewoman setup won first prize in a Halloween costume contest in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Halloween Uncerths Both Fears and Risks

Throughout the United States over the Halloween weekend, thousands of parents stood by to poke, prod, unwrap and squeeze chocolates, caramel kisses, gumdrops and other pieces of candy in the yearly hunt for pins, razor blades, glass and poison. Few if any were likely to find any problems.

At the same time, hospital emergency rooms braced for their own Halloween phenomena — scrapes, twists, broken limbs and more serious injuries that occur when children scamper in the gloom across streets in ill-fitting, dark costumes.

Or as The Washington Post reflected with some irony, "Inspect the candy, yet let the child run into the street."

More than 3,000 children are killed each year crossing the streets, said Joel Best, a sociology professor at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. He has researched 78 reported incidents of tampering since 1958. Most incidents are exposed as hoaxes usually rigged by youngsters, or, in a few tragic cases, assaults by family members, such as the Texas father who poisoned his son's candy with cyanide in 1974.

Mr. Best said that in 25 years he had found no documented fatality from poisoned Halloween candy, and even reports of injuries were virtually impossible to verify.

Short Takes

Giving pointers to small retailers on how to survive when Wal-Mart, Kmart or other mass marketers move in with their huge discount stores has become almost a full-time job for Kenneth Sizemore, an Iowa State University economist. These were among his suggestions:

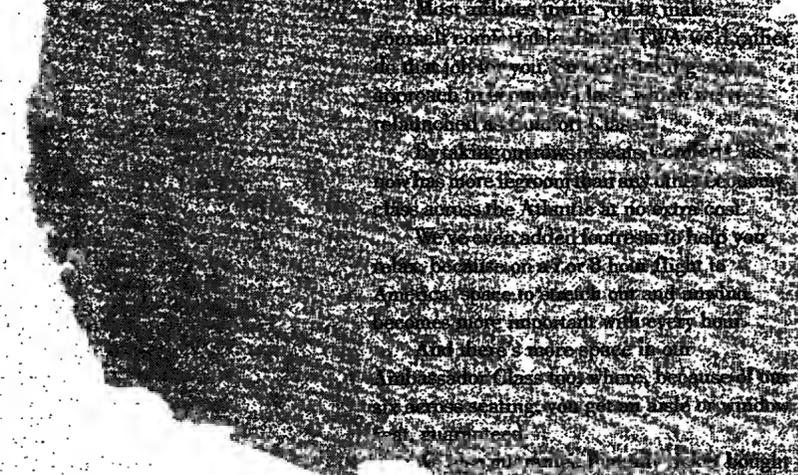
- Stay open longer. Sunday often produces the highest sales per hour. Extend evening hours during busy seasons.
- Give cash refunds. Mass merchants take anything back. You must, too.
- Don't try to undercut the big stores on their lead items. But make sure your customers know your own prices are lower on many others.
- Offer special services like free delivery, on-site maintenance of major appliances, trade-in allowances.
- Be different. Stock unusual products and different sizes of common ones.
- Be prompt and friendly in waiting on customers.
- Visit the big stores frequently to keep abreast of what you are up against.

California is enacting legislation to protect the great white shark. Some experts believe the population of this storied predator has dropped, although they cite no figures. The great white, which starred in the film "Jaws" a decade ago, bears few young compared with other fish and is extremely vulnerable to overfishing. The California bill would prohibit the killing of great whites except for scientific or educational purposes.

Arthur Higbee

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DEPARTURE CITY	DEPARTURE TIME	DAY OF WEEK
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ATHENS	12.10	DAILY
BAGDAD	07.45	DAILY
BANGKOK	11.00	MON-FRI/SUN
BATAVIA	11.00	TUE/THU/SAT
BEIJING	11.00	DAILY
BIRMINGHAM	11.00	DAILY
BOMBAY	11.00	DAILY
BRAZILIA	11.00	WED/FRI/SUN
CHANGAI	11.00	DAILY
CHENGDE	11.00	MON-FRI/SUN
CHONGQING	11.00	SAT
COLOMBO	11.00	MON/WED/FRI/SUN
DENVER	11.00	DAILY
DUBLIN	11.00	DAILY
HONGKONG	11.00	DAILY
KUALALUMPUR	11.00	DAILY
LOS ANGELES	11.00	DAILY
LONDON	11.00	DAILY
MUMBAI	11.00	DAILY
NEWARK	11.00	DAILY
OSAKA	11.00	DAILY
PARIS	11.00	DAILY
PHOENIX	11.00	DAILY
PORTLAND	11.00	DAILY
RENO	11.00	DAILY
SEATTLE	11.00	DAILY
SINGAPORE	11.00	DAILY
TOKYO	11.00	DAILY
WASHINGTON	11.00	DAILY
YOKOHAMA	11.00	DAILY
ROME	10.55	DAILY
TEL AVIV**	06.40	MON/WED/THU/SATSUN
	09.00	TUE/FRI/SUN
VIENNA	10.45	DAILY
ZURICH**	08.45	MON-FRI/SUN
	14.25	SAT

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 29

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 29

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Found Sterling

Table of Found Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid/Ask.

NEW YORK

Large table of New York market data including various bond and stock prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Large table of mutual fund prices and performance data.

ECU Straights

Large table of ECU straight bond prices.

Found Sterling

Large table of Found Sterling bond prices.

Yen Straights

Large table of Yen straight bond prices.

STOCK MARKETS

THE TRIBUNE

CURRENCY RATE

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, November 1, 1993

CAPITAL MARKETS

As Trade Talks Heat Up, Bonds Are Nearing a Boil

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bond markets suffered from volatility last week and more may be coming as investors begin to look in their profits and head for the sidelines. While last week's worries were centered on Wall Street and triggered by the prospect that faster U.S. growth means the end of the decline in interest rates, the approaching threat, to all financial markets, is the coming deadline on trade negotiations.

The proposal to create a North American free trade area is expected to go to Congress later this month. Four weeks later, the clock runs out on the Uruguay Round negotiations to liberalize world trade being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The outcome of both is uncertain and analysts warn that the possibility of failure is not yet factored into asset prices, meaning that a failure to reach agreement could rattle the markets.

A failure of GATT or NAFTA will increase market risk.

Although the two sets of talks are not related, it is widely assumed that a rejection of the North American Free Trade Agreement dooms the prospect for the Uruguay Round.

At the very least, says John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers in New York, failure of the talks will increase the level of risk, and that should translate into a decline in the price of long-term assets and overall higher volatility in prices.

By raising the prospect of increased protectionism, the failure of the talks would both damage the outlook for world export-led growth and increase the danger of inflation, he says.

"Inflation expectations likely would rise most in those countries that depend on import competition: to counter-domestic price pressures, or where protectionist tendencies are expected to be most prominent," he says.

Mr. Lipsky adds that the currencies of those nations are most likely also to suffer.

He expects that the yen will be exposed if increased protectionism blocks Japanese exports and considers the dollar a likely beneficiary if the U.S. trade deficit narrows.

Meanwhile, in the international capital market, attention remains focused on floating rate notes — instruments that provide maximum protection against an increase in interest rates.

Sweden raised \$1 billion through a global offering, the first in the floating-rate-note sector. Interest on the three-year notes is to be set at 4/2-point, or 12.5 basis points, below the three-month interbank rate.

But as the notes were offered at a slight discount, investors will be paid 9 basis points below the interbank rate. Lead manager J. P. Morgan estimated that more than a third of the paper was sold in Asia and a quarter in the Middle East.

Commerzbank topped the market with one issue was of \$150 million of 12-year subordinated collateral debt promising a minimum interest rate of 5 percent and a maximum of 8 percent; the coupon is set at 30 basis points over the six-month interbank rate.

The German bank also sold \$750 million of senior five-year paper paying one basis point over the three-month interbank rate.

Frankfurt Notebook

Central Bankers Are Going House-Hunting

European central bank governors and Alexandre Lamfalussy, their designated leader, will soon gather in Frankfurt to do some Christmas shopping — for a good home for the future European central bank and its predecessor, the European Monetary Institute.

Their tour guide in town will be Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, which the European institution will eventually replace. "They will look at different buildings and then decide," Mr. Tietmeyer said yesterday in a German radio interview. He promised the Bundesbank would not overshadow the EMI.

With 500,000 square meters (4.6 million square feet) of office space required, Frankfurt can also easily absorb the EMI and its expected 200 employees, real estate experts say. The city and private interests have advanced several offers, and others are trickling in.

The EMI is to begin work Jan. 1. It will initially convene in Basel, Switzerland, where European central bank governors meet once a month at the Bank for International Settlements, which Mr. Lamfalussy heads. Then the institute will move to Frankfurt later next year.

Finding a home for the EMI's successor, Europe's future central bank will be more interesting. Security considerations, congestion in the city's cramped banking quarter and other factors speak for the I.G. Farben Building, also known as the Abrams Building, one of two locations proposed by the city.

The landmark building was Europe's biggest office complex in 1930, when it was built, and offers space for 2,500 employees, just the number the Eurobank is expected to eventually employ. Occupied by the U.S. 5th Army Corps in Europe since 1952, the building, grounds and vast apartment complexes are scheduled to be vacated beginning next year, offering an ideal conversion from military to civilian use, its advocates say.

The half-moon shaped, seven-story structure is somewhat controversial, however, as the former headquarters of an infamous chemical company carried that was instrumental in Germany's military role in World War II.

While it is clearly a political victory for Germany, meanwhile, the decision to put Europe's future central bank headquarters here is a mixed blessing to many city

residents who fear rising rents, increased traffic and a huge influx of foreigners. To be sure, the city could use the economic stimulus. It recently announced plans to save money by switching off streetlights after midnight.

Daimler May Sell Off AEG

The plug might be pulled soon at AEG AG, the big Frankfurt-based electrical engineering subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG. Manager magazine said the troubled Daimler unit would be transformed into a holding company and sold off in pieces. Sales at AEG fell 8 percent in the first half of 1993 and orders were down 14 percent.

Confidence in Bank Analysts

Outside Germany, market analysts at German banks are frequently regarded with suspicion on the belief that lack of tough competition and insider trading regulations cry out for abuse. Not all banks are bad, however, according to a report by Global Investor. A survey of 160 institutional investors found overwhelming confidence in the recom-

mendations of Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's biggest commercial bank, and its DB Research subsidiary. Other strong performers were Sal. Oppenheim and Schroder Munchmeyer Hengst, two private banks, and Commerzbank AG, the country's third-largest commercial bank. Dresdner Bank AG, Germany's number-two commercial bank, received particularly poor marks.

Why All Those White Socks

One question asked by foreign visitors to Frankfurt is why so many young, male bankers insist on flouting conventional fashion standards by wearing white socks with dark suits.

"White goes with everything," ventured one banker, Siegfried Gutermann, a spokesman for Deutsche Bank AG and a dark-socks man, offered another explanation. "A lot of young bankers are bachelors, you know, and I've heard that white socks are easier to keep clean."

Brandon Mitchener

VW Plan Sparks A Furor

Workweek Idea Is Ill-Conceived, Employers Insist

BONN — German employers over the weekend strongly opposed a campaign for a four-day workweek spearheaded by Europe's biggest carmaker, Volkswagen AG.

Volkswagen's ultimatum — to labor to accept a cut in both hours and pay of 20 percent or look on as 30,000 jobs are axed — unleashed a storm of criticism from unions and industry, but for different reasons.

Unions, though wary, saw the move as a confirmation of their efforts to cut the workweek to 35 hours, but warned that attempts to cut pay would prompt strikes.

And Germany's industrial lobby saw its efforts to force pay cuts and longer hours undermined.

"The four-day week is no cure-all against the job cuts needed in industry," Klaus Murrmann, head of the Federation of German Employers, told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper.

Job cuts in industry could be slowed but not put off forever through such a program, which would do nothing to ease Germany's bloated labor costs, he added.

Hans-Peter Stuhl, the chain-saw maker and head of the Chambers of German Industry and Commerce, insisted that cutting pay must go hand in hand with cutting hours.

"In principle, it's a good idea," he told the newspaper. "But it is decisive that reducing the workweek is accompanied by an equivalent cut in pay, otherwise it would be worthless."

Tyil Necker, head of the BDI Federation of German Industry, told the weekly magazine Focus that it was not enough to cut pay equivalent to shortened hours because other fixed costs would still be a drag on company profits.

"There must be a much stronger reduction of wages for shorter hours," he said.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt and Gerhard Liener, chief financial officer of Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's biggest industrial group, also criticized the Volkswagen proposal.

Speaking at a conference in Berlin, they said that without deep pay cuts shorter hours would not help companies.

As Germany's recession takes its toll, union leaders have stepped up warnings of strikes and social unrest.

"I am not talking about a hot autumn, but rather a latent unrest that is growing beneath the surface," Heinz-Werner Meyer, the head of the Federation of German Trade Unions, said in an interview with the Bild newspaper.

Iran Cautions On OPEC Pact

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran's oil minister, Gholamreza Azadeh, said on Sunday that OPEC would have to re-examine its September output agreement and cut its ceiling if oil prices do not recover.

"If this ceiling does not lead to stronger prices, there should be a revision," he said.

It was believed to be the first open statement from within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that the agreement, which set a ceiling of 24.52 million barrels per day for October through March, might need revision.

North Sea Brent prices crashed below the \$16 level on Friday. The price for December delivery closed in London at \$15.80 a barrel.

Is a Paris Retreat on Franc Policy Next?

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French policymakers, only recent converts to the idea of free markets, and currency traders, who operate in the largest unregulated market in the world, are no doubt predisposed to mutual mistrust.

The reaction to last week's retreat by the government in the dispute with striking employees of Air France was the latest example of this: The currency market sensed weakness in the face of protest, and the French government professed bewilderment at the misreading of a wise action to put out a fire.

It remains to be seen, however, how Air France's new management proposes to cut the state airline's annual deficit of 5.5 billion francs (\$938 million).

Meanwhile, in the foreign exchange market, the franc — along with the ailing Belgian franc — failed to benefit fully from the

weakness of the Deutsche mark. The two francs gained 0.3 percent for the week, less than half the 0.7 percent advance of the Italian lira.

"The capitulation in the face of the Air France strike puts a question over the government's ability to sustain its franc-for-policy," said Neil Mackinnon, a London-based analyst at Citibank.

Paul O'Brien, of J. P. Morgan in Paris, added: "It's a sign that the government's ambitious fiscal targets, such as reducing its deficit, are at risk."

Noting, like other analysts, that Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's popularity had dropped below 50 percent for the first time, Mr. O'Brien said the latest opinion polls showed a "polarization of public opinion that will make a consensus on social issues more difficult to achieve."

Jean-François Mercier, of Salomon Brothers in London, con-

cluded with the view prevailing in Paris that the high and rising level of unemployment would contain any social unrest to the public sector. And fears of an imminent reversal in economic policy were exaggerated, he added.

Stiff, Mr. Mercier conceded that "the risk premium embedded in French financial markets" was "unlikely to disappear anytime soon."

The risk for foreign investors, analysts say, would rise if France made a dash for growth and abandoned its strong-franc policy by slashing interest rates and allowing the franc to fall by using part or all of the 15 percent fluctuation permitted in the exchange-rate mechanism.

Since the currency bands were widened in August from 2.25 percent, the franc has hovered around 3.5 to the mark, a mere 1 percent beyond its previous threshold.

Many analysts believe that unemployment and the approach of

the presidential election in 17 months make a policy U-turn inevitable, despite France's repeated protestations to the contrary.

With the Maastricht treaty on European union coming into force Monday, the French argue that further chaos in the exchange market — disrupting EC payments and the operations of the single market — could only hinder the goal of achieving a common currency before the end of the decade.

Backing up this view, a senior French official explained that in reality there was nothing to be gained from adopting a go-it-alone policy on interest rates.

For openers, he said that he believed the recession in France ended in last spring and that "early figures" suggested there was a small pick-up in production and

See FRANC, Page 11

Smith Barney, Fearing Taint of Scandal, Forces Out Ball

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George L. Ball, the former head of Prudential-Bache Securities, has been forced out of his top post at Smith Barney Shearson and is being investigated by federal regulators for his role in the unfolding scandal at his former firm, Wall Street executives and people involved in the case said.

Mr. Ball, the chairman and chief executive of Prudential-Bache from 1982 until 1991, was asked to leave his job as a senior executive vice president at Smith Barney over concern that the Prudential scandal would eventually stain the reputa-

tion of his new employer, executives at the firm said.

The move capped months of intrigue at Smith Barney, where some executives, including Joseph Plumeri, the head of retail sales, were said to have fought to have Mr. Ball removed. People close to Mr. Ball say he was shocked by the depth of the opposition to him and feared for his future at the firm almost immediately after he was hired to develop marketing strategies for well-to-do clients.

Apparently aware that his time at the firm was limited, Mr. Ball had already arranged for another job by Friday, Smith Barney said.

The nature of that job could not be learned. Mr. Ball did not return telephone calls over several days.

Officially, Smith Barney took pains to depict Mr. Ball's departure as an amicable parting.

The undoing of Mr. Ball, whose rapid rise at E.F. Hutton & Co. transformed him from a low-level trainee to one of Wall Street's most promising stars, may well be the final act of a high-profile career that has long twinned success and controversy. It is a testimony to his unusual survival skills that the Prudential scandal is the second for Mr. Ball.

When Hutton pleaded guilty in

1985 to 2,000 counts of illegally overdrawing bank accounts to inflate the profits of its retail division, many executives were quick to point out that the actions took place while Mr. Ball was overseeing the retail arm. Mr. Ball denied knowledge of the scheme, but in 1988 he consented, without admitting or denying guilt, to a censure by the New York Stock Exchange for violating exchange rules and securities laws as a result of the overdrifting.

The recent huge settlement of fraud charges by the firm now known as Prudential Securities is likely to be harder to brush aside.

In that settlement, affecting about 400,000 retail customers, Prudential agreed to pay at least \$371 million in fines and restitution to settle charges of widespread fraud at the firm for more than a decade. The Securities and Exchange Commission complaint describes a firm where a number of executives and brokers were out of control, flouting securities laws the entire time Mr. Ball was in charge.

Mr. Ball has not been charged with any wrongdoing and the SEC enforcement staff has not informed him of any decisions about any potential action, people involved in the case said.

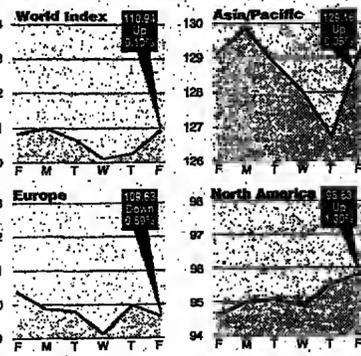
Speaking at a conference in Berlin, they said that without deep pay cuts shorter hours would not help companies.

As Germany's recession takes its toll, union leaders have stepped up warnings of strikes and social unrest.

"I am not talking about a hot autumn, but rather a latent unrest that is growing beneath the surface," Heinz-Werner Meyer, the head of the Federation of German Trade Unions, said in an interview with the Bild newspaper.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending October 29, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close table with columns for Sector, Index, and % Change.

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Table of currency rates for various countries including Cross Rates, Other Dollar Values, and Forward Rates.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES advertisement for Currency Management Corporation PLC, including contact information and services.

BusinessWeek advertisement featuring 'This week's topics' and subscription information.

ÇUKUROVA ELEKTRİK A.Ş. advertisement for the Berke Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project, including technical specifications and procurement details.

ADVERTISEMENT

SINGAPORE

BUSINESS UPDATE

CREATING A NETWORK FOR GROWTH IN THE REGION

Singapore is at a turning point. Over the last 30 years, it has built itself into one of the world's busiest trade centers, as well as a hub for information and telecommunications technology.

In many respects, the island republic has been run like a multinational company - hence its popular nick-

External focus is crucial for growth

name, Singapore Ltd. With the government's recent push for local companies to expand their business overseas, however, the epithet has suddenly changed to Singapore Unlimited.

An external focus is crucial for Singapore's future growth, primarily because of its limited home base. As Singapore trades up to become part of the leading edge of high-tech production and a multinational headquarters base, other locations must be found for processes and procedures further down the manufacturing and service ladder.

Traditionally, Singapore has pumped most of its overseas investment into neighboring countries like Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. While investment in these countries remains strong, there is a new, significant flow to countries like Vietnam and China.

In 1992, local companies allotted \$1 billion to China, making Singapore the sixth-largest investor after countries like Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and the United States. Interest in China has escalated even further over the past year, especially in Suzhou, a city

west of Shanghai, which has been selected by the Singapore and Chinese governments to become a "Little Singapore" in the Yangtze Valley through a concerted government and private-sector economic effort. In May alone, Singapore companies invested \$1.1 billion in 40 property and tourism-related projects in Suzhou.

According to Vietnam's State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, Singapore has invested \$175 million in 37 projects in Vietnam since the mid-1980s, making Singapore the country's 10th-largest investor (the top three are Taiwan, Australia and Hong Kong, respectively).

Singapore is bound to move up the ladder if recent investment spurts - like the \$65 million invested between January and May this year - continue, and if some of the huge investments still in the cards come to fruition. One of the largest of Singapore's prospects in Vietnam is the \$500 million pledged by Koh Brothers to upgrade infrastructure on Phu Quoc Island off Vietnam's southwestern coast. In return for its initial investment, Koh Brothers will in effect become the island's landlord for 50 years, renting out parcels for seafood processing plants, aquaculture and holiday resorts.

Singapore's presence is also beginning to be felt in Burma, where companies have invested a cumulative total of \$45 million in 11 projects, according to Burma's Foreign Investment Commission. Total bilateral trade showed a 38 percent increase for the first

seven months of this year, reaching \$268 million.

Investment in the country is not likely to slow down over the remainder of the year, as there are several large projects in the works. Highsonic Enterprises, a Singapore-based consortium, has reportedly signed a \$10-million joint-venture deal with the government to set up a new international airline called Myanmar Airways International. As a result, the existing state-run airline, Myanmar Airways, will be limited to domestic routes in future.

Singapore's external aspirations seem to have captured the imagination of many foreign governments, which are approaching Singapore with investment ideas. For example, the Mauritian government has made it clear that it is looking for Singaporeans to enter joint ventures with its private sector in high-tech industries. The Mauritians are luring investors with their preferential access to the European Community.

Cambodian leaders are also calling on Singapore for infrastructure help. They have asked Singaporeans to draft blueprints for a new airport and to upgrade the Sihanoukville port, as well as to participate in the rebuilding of the telephone network.

Meanwhile, other countries are approaching Singapore for collaborative efforts to invest in third-party countries. For example, New Zealand would like to link its natural resources and abundant land with Singapore's business skills and high technology in order to be able to access other Asian countries.

In an effort to facilitate local businesses and foreign trading companies, Singapore's Trade Development Board wants to attract at least five additional international trade organizations to the island in the next few years. For the board, having trade organizations based in the republic helps local businesses identify trade and investment opportunities in the region. In addition, it frees foreign traders from any pressure to source from operational bases, as Singapore is a non-producing country.

Currently, six international trade organizations have offices in Singapore: the Copper Development Centre-South East Asia, Cotton Incorporated, the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Association, the London Metal Exchange, the Potash & Phosphate Institute and the World Gold Council.

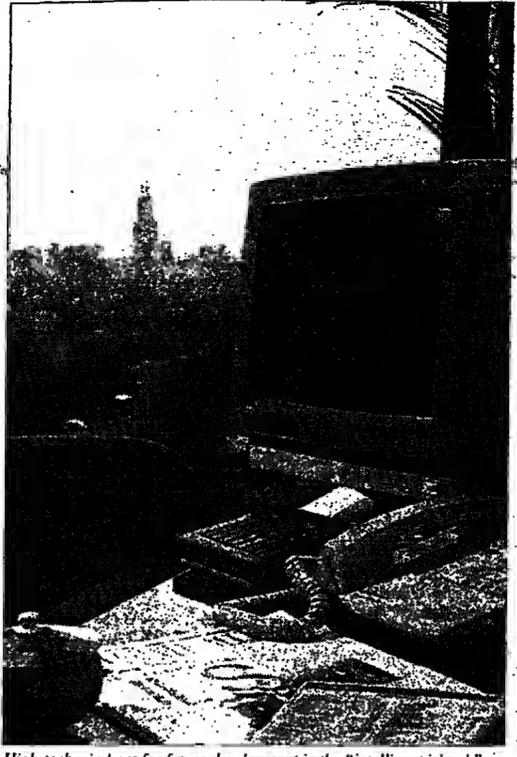
This regional focus has taken a new turn in recent months. In addition to companies looking at how they can take their products to the region, some companies are now looking at ways

they can bring the region to Singapore.

A case in point was the Michael Jackson concert in late August. Tickets for this extravaganza were marketed - and snapped up - in Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong and as far away as Sri Lanka. Hot on the heels of this success are plans to stage Broadway and London stage productions of the hit musicals "Les Misérables" and "Cats," and in so doing bringing in customers from around the region.

Are the Singapore government and private sector cooperating to exploit offshore opportunities to the benefit of the whole?

The results of a recent government survey show that 40 percent of respondents said that current collaboration efforts were not enough, but 75 percent agreed with the principle that cooperation was important. Although significant progress has already been made, it seems there is still more ground to cover before the overseas investment ideal becomes a full-blown reality.



High-tech windows for future development in the "intelligent island."

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Joseph R. Yogerst, a free-lance journalist based in Singapore. Photos by Patrick Nagaishi Lucero.

FOR SINGAPORE'S INVESTORS, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Although many of Singapore's companies are looking to expand overseas, the home base is still considered a good place to invest.

According to a recent Business Environment Risk Intelligence report, Singapore ties with Japan as the world's third-best investment location, just behind Switzerland and Taiwan. British-based

Telecom offering was well-subscribed

Euromoney magazine rates Singapore second behind Japan in terms of investment potential in Asia.

It is no secret that costs are increasing in Singapore, but as Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said in his recent National Day message, "Fortunately, being competitive is not just a matter of the lowest wages and the cheapest office rates." Mr. Goh pointed to other factors that make Singapore a highly productive place, including political stability and efficiency, work-force quality and infrastructure.

High-end investment is still pouring into Singapore. Dutch electronics giant Philips recently set up its sixth factory on the island. Sony Display Device has announced an investment in its color television plant of 45 million Singapore dollars (\$28 million), bringing total investment to \$360 million Singapore dollars. Sony Precision Engineering already has seven factories and 30,000 square meters of research and development space.

At the recent opening of TECH Semiconductor Singapore - a \$330 million joint venture between Texas Instruments, Canon, Hewlett-Packard and Singapore's Economic Development Board - the participants announced an additional \$350 million to \$400 million second phase. According to the U.S. Embassy, other American companies have plans to invest \$3 billion in Singapore over the next five years, primarily in petroleum, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The government is actively encouraging specific high-end industries in an effort to transform Singapore into an "intelligent island." As a major step toward this goal,

the development of a \$40 million telecommunications technology park was recently announced. The park will encourage research and development in telecommunications and information technology in the republic.

To ensure that the human resource pool is big enough to handle these investments, the board initiated an overseas recruitment drive in 1991 to woo talented professionals to Singapore.

Until recently, this drive was focused on North America, Europe and Australia. There has now been a shift to nontraditional sources like China, India and the former Soviet Union. On a recent mission to India, the Singapore headhunters interviewed 500 engineers, computer personnel and technicians out of over 2,000 applications received. Most of the candidates held master's degrees in their chosen professions.

With the imminent privatization of Singapore's telecommunications monopoly Singapore Telecom, local investment fever has reached the man in the street. To encourage participation in the offer, Singaporeans are being offered a 45 percent discount in one of three blocks of Telecom shares. To reduce speculation, an additional 40 percent bonus issue is being offered to investors who hold these shares for over six years. Never before have so many Singaporeans from all walks of life gotten

so involved in the local stock market. In October, the lines at the Stock Exchange of Singapore to open securities accounts were so long that arrangements quickly had to be made authorizing 80 branches of local banks, plus 26 member companies of the exchange, to become special trading centers. Because of the overwhelming response, Telecom also decided to offer more shares than originally planned.

The Telecom issue will not be the end of the road for privatization. The government aims to ensure that Singaporeans have a personal stake in the well-being of key companies and cash in on the country's burgeoning wealth. It is almost certain that statutory boards like Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, the Public Utilities Board and the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore will be privatized in the near future.



THE WORLD GETS SMALLER

Voice, data and images traverse the globe—putting information in the hands of people who need it, when and where they need it. It makes for fierce competition.

The growing challenge is to apply telecommunications technology to create real business advantage. Better and faster.

Singapore Telecom has established a reputation with more than 3,000 multi-national customers to do just that.

Providing value-added services from private networks to customized solutions.

All geared to helping deliver information where it counts. Next door, or on the other side of the world.

THE CHALLENGES INCREASE



Singapore Telecom

Service first. Always.

Singapore Telecom Corporation, 31 Esplanade Road, Singapore 0223 Tel: 65-730 8018 Fax: 65-733 3008
Singapore Telecom USA Suite 500, 301 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880 USA Tel: 1-203-454 6818 Fax: 1-203-454 1823

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Maturity, Coupon, Price, and Terms. Lists various international bond issues from companies like Acelor, Banco Economico, and governments like Argentina and Brazil.

Thais Eye Major Stake In Highway

BANGKOK — The majority stake in the builder of a controversial new highway for traffic-starved Bangkok will likely be sold to a group of investors including the Thai government, Thailand's deputy prime minister said.

Australia Issue Makes a Hit Foreigners Grab Commonwealth Bank Stock

SYDNEY — The government said it would reap 1.69 billion dollars (\$1.13 billion) from its flotation of a fifth of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Sri Lanka To Cancel Airbus Deal

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan government, through its national airline Air Lanka, is to cancel a contract with the European consortium Airbus Industrie to purchase five A340-300s worth \$550 million.

Luring Investors for the Rebuilding of Beirut

BEIRUT — A \$1.8 billion company is to be launched this week to rebuild central Beirut in what is called one of the largest urban redevelopment projects of the 1990s.

LIDERE, will be on offer from this Tuesday until Jan. 10. Critics of the plan say it is a front for a group of investors led by Rafik Hariri, the billionaire prime minister of Lebanon, to boost his fortunes.

Now it has become a plan for real estate speculators. SOLIDERE is offering the 150,000 Lebanese who owned real estate in the city center, or had rights to it as tenants when war began in 1975, 11.7 million class A shares worth \$100 each and representing 65 percent of the company.

Nasser Chamaa, secretary-general of the company's board of founders and representative for Mr. Hariri's business interests, said he was confident that the \$650 million share offer would be oversubscribed.

Bonds Wait For Signal On Economy

NEW YORK — The U.S. bond market is likely to continue consolidating this week unless jobs and purchasing managers data provide an unexpected shock, analysts say.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 1-6

Table listing economic events for the week of Nov 1-6, including GDP reports, interest rate decisions, and corporate earnings for various countries like the US, UK, and Japan.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

bond traded last week in a narrow range and finished virtually unchanged, for a yield of 5.97 percent, after a 3/8 percent a week earlier.

SHORT COVER

Clarke Sees No Room for Rate Cut LONDON (Reuters) — The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, said Sunday that lowering British interest rates would not be justified.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Euromarkets data including Eurobond yields, weekly sales, and LIBOR rates for various currencies and maturities.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing mutual fund performance data, including fund names, share prices, and returns.

FRANC: Is a French Retreat on Currency Policy Next?

All along the spectrum, from two years onward, borrowing costs in France have fallen further and now are lower than they are in Britain. And the French want it that way.

Taiwan Aero Upbeat on BAE Deal

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan Aerospace Corp. said Sunday it planned to hold a board meeting Friday to discuss whether to continue talks with British Aerospace PLC on a \$775 million deal to make the short-haul RJ passenger jet.

50% Price Hike for the Russian Lada

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia's most popular car, the Lada, will cost 50 percent more starting Monday because of soaring production prices, the Lur-Tass press agency announced Sunday.

Honda Plans Production Cutback

TOKYO (UPI) — Hit by slow domestic sales, Honda Motor Co. plans to cut production hours at one of its plants and transfer some workers to its sales centers, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported Sunday.

Computer Lottery Deal in Philippines

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Berjaya Group Bhd. and its gaming unit, Berjaya Sports Toto Bhd., said over the weekend they would set up the Philippines' first nationwide computerized lottery system.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing market performance for the week ending Oct 29, including stock indexes, money rates, and commodity prices.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 29.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks like AAPL, AMZN, etc.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks like ABB, ABBE, etc.

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ESCORTS & GUIDES BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS LONDON ESCORT AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4) GENEVA - PARIS ZURICH BERN BASE LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT

MUNICH WELCOME ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY GENEVA ANGELA ESCORT AGENCY

FRANKFURT & AREA ESCORT SERVICE TOKYO ESCORT SERVICE VIENNA - PRAGUE - ZURICH

FRANKFURT - DUISBURG - KÖLN ESCORT SERVICE ZURICH - DOMINA LADY JANE



DAQ NATIONAL

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MONDAY SPORTS



Diego Maradona and teammate Higo Pérez celebrated Argentina's short-lived lead in the World Cup qualifying match in Sydney.

Maradona Sets Up Tie for Argentina

SYDNEY — Diego Maradona conjured up one piece of artistry Sunday night as Argentina played to a 1-1 draw with Australia in the first-leg match of their World Cup qualifier.

Irish Swamp Navy With Second-Half Barrage

For the first time in nearly two years, Notre Dame was trailing at halftime. And the way Navy was plucking the Notre Dame defense on a drizzly day in Philadelphia, it looked as if the upcoming Florida State-Notre Dame title clash and Notre Dame's hopes for a national championship were fizzling.

Jets' Long Drive Stuns Giants, 10-6

The Jets beat the Giants at their own game, winning the battle of long drives to earn a 10-6 victory. Brad Baxter scored on a 2-yard run to cap an 18-play, 79-yard drive that took up 11:15 of the third quarter Sunday in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

1) easily won their fifth in a row, Kansas City (5-2) lost for the first time in five games. Linebacker Bryan Cox led Miami's defense with one fumble forced and two recoveries. His jarring tackle to cause a fumble left running back Harvey Williams motionless on the field for 15 minutes in the second period.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

A large table containing NASDAQ National Market data, including columns for various stock indices, company names, and their respective prices and changes.

MONDAY SPORTS

Morrison Loses Title, and Payday

By Gerald Eskenazi

PHOENIX, Arizona — Fighters come. Fighters fall. Fighters go. So their promoters make deals with the survivors.

Thus, after a suitable mourning period for Tommy Morrison's de-thronement — a night's sleep — Bob Arum was working the phones Saturday morning, talking to Dan Duva and trying to line up a heavyweight championship fight for Michael Benn.

Many people were scrambling, if not incredulous, in the wake of Friday night's stunning development in Tulsa, Oklahoma, that once again, has changed the heavy-weight picture: the once-forgotten Benn's first-round knockout of Morrison. With the victory, Benn, who was raised in New York City, with the highly regarded World Boxing Organization title.

Morrison (promoted by Arum) already had signed to meet Lennox Lewis (promoted by Duva) in March for Lewis's World Boxing Council crown. Morrison was to receive \$7.25 million, but only if he didn't lose any fights in between. That fight is now off.

"This ranks as one of the stupidest managerial decisions in boxing history," Duva said of Morrison's decision to meet Benn.

Morrison did earn \$1.5 million for the bout. But still, why risk that second payday worth almost \$6 million more?

Morrison said after the loss — he was knocked down three times, causing a mandatory stoppage after only 93 seconds — that he would not second-guess himself.

"I felt I needed the experience for the bigger fights that lie ahead," he said.

Instead, trying to follow up a good left hook that seemed to stun Benn, Morrison left himself vulnerable to a straight right. That was the beginning of the end of his reign.

He is only 24 years old, though, and says he can come back. He has done it before. Two years ago he was knocked out by Ray Mercer in a failed attempt for Mercer's WBO title. But last June, Morrison punctuated his comeback with a decision over 40-plus George Foreman to take the vacant crown.

Morrison is now 38-2. His defeat

may also have affected Riddick Bowe's future paydays. Bowe, the World Boxing Association and International Boxing Federation champion, defends his title next Saturday night against Evander Holyfield, the man he took it from almost a year ago.

Bowe's manager, Rock Newman, has said repeatedly that a Bowe-Morrison fight would be the most attractive for his fighter.

In Becht, Morrison met an intriguing 28-year-old character who was America's best amateur fighter. But he lost a pair of matches to Mercer to 1988 attempting to qualify for the Olympics and never got to go to Korea for the Games.

Instead, Benn turned pro. In his first fight, he was knocked out in the first round.

Benn, disillusioned and ashamed, and with managerial problems took off 22 months, working at a hospital in New York. He returned to fighting and has now won 11 straight bouts after his losing debut.

After he stopped Morrison, he sobbed, holding his gloves to his

eyes. "I've been through so much," he explained.

Carbalaj Retains Title

Michael Carbalaj retained his IBF and WBC light-flyweight titles in Phoenix by stopping Domingo Sosa in the fifth round, and Oscar De La Hoya knocked out Narciso Valenzuela of Mexico in the first round. The Associated Press reported.

Carbalaj (30-0) won by knockout for the fifth straight time and 18th overall. It was the Sosa's second loss in 30 fights, both while seeking world titles.

Sosa had won four straight bouts since losing a 12-round decision to former WBC champion Humberto Gonzalez, who lost his piece of boxing's three-way championship to Carbalaj on March 13.

Sosa withered before Carbalaj, who threw 225 power punches and landed 164.

In another match, Verno Phillips stopped Lupe Aquino 57 seconds into the seventh round to claim the vacant WBO super-welterweight title.

Victory for Nazarov

Orzubek Nazarov won the WBA lightweight crown in Johannes-



burg and WBO junior bantamweight champion Johnny Bredahl retained his title in Korsor, Denmark, news agencies reported.

All three judges scored Nazarov, who is based in Japan, over hometown favorite Dajano Thobela in the 12-round bout Saturday night.

In Denmark, Eduardo Nazario of Puerto Rico was disqualified Friday after hitting Bredahl in the throat. The decision means Bredahl will keep his title.

The WBO judges unanimously disqualified Nazario in the fourth round, when he knocked Bredahl on his back. As the Dane was getting up, Nazario hit him in the throat.

In Zaragoza, Spain, on Saturday, Daniel Jimenez of Puerto Rico retained his WBO super-bantamweight title when he stopped Felix Garcia Losada of Spain in the fifth.

James Toney, who fought on the undercard in Tulsa, retained his IBF super middleweight title with a 12-round unanimous decision over Tony Thornton. (AP, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
W	L	T	Pts
New Jersey	10	1	21
Philadelphia	9	2	20
N.Y. Rangers	6	5	13
Washington	6	8	12
Florida	4	5	11
N.Y. Islanders	3	7	7
Tampa Bay	3	8	7

NORTHEAST DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Pittsburgh	7	3	16
Boston	6	4	15
Quebec	5	4	14
Ottawa	4	7	9
Montreal	3	8	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
W	L	T	Pts
Toronto	10	1	21
St. Louis	7	3	15
St. Paul	6	4	14
Chicago	4	4	10
Edmonton	3	8	7

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	7	3	14
Anaheim	6	5	13
San Jose	5	7	11
Edmonton	3	8	7

FOOTBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

SOFTBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

INTERNATIONAL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

WRESTLING

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

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BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

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BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
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BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

BASEBALL

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Final Score
Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 10, New York 7	Philadelphia 20, New York 14

Advertisement for 'The Menace' comic strip, featuring Dennis the Menace and Gnasher. Includes a small cartoon panel and promotional text.

Advertisement for 'Blondie' comic strip, featuring Blondie and Dag. Includes a small cartoon panel and promotional text.

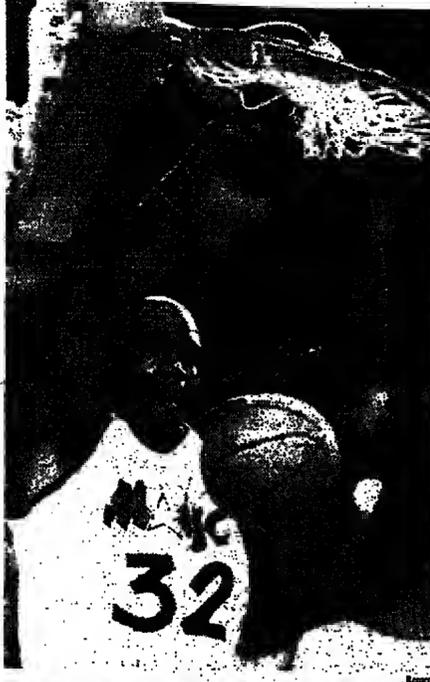


Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a continuation of the sports coverage or a separate advertisement.

Advertisement for 'Garfield' comic strip, featuring Garfield and Jon. Includes a small cartoon panel and promotional text.

Advertisement for 'Dennis the Menace' comic strip, featuring Dennis the Menace and Gnasher. Includes a small cartoon panel and promotional text.

MONDAY SPORTS



Shaquille O'Neal savored a drink as his Magic show played London.

Shaquille O'Neal's Act Still Lacks a Closing Scene

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — "To me, acting is all facial expressions and delivery," said Shaquille O'Neal.

satellite dish in his house overlooking the third hole of a golf course in suburban Orlando, Florida. His neighbors include Arnold Palmer and John Daly. O'Neal hates golf. But we were talking about karate.

playing point guard for the Dream Team. This summer O'Neal toured the world selling himself, Reeboks, Pepsi, his new rap record (lyrics written by himself) and basketball.

U.S. Women's Star Swoopes Quits Team in Italy

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Sheryl Swoopes, acclaimed last year's top U.S. women's college basketball player as Texas Tech won the NCAA championship, has quit her club team in Bari, Italy, and returned to the United States, her agent said.

Bruce Levy said she may sit out the season after an unhappy three months with Paglia Baria in the second division.

Swoopes had not adjusted to living in Italy. Forward Chris Mullin of the Golden State Warriors tore a finger ligament in an exhibition game. He faced surgery and is expected to miss six weeks.

Wachter, Piccard Triumph to Open Skiing's Season

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SOLDEN, Austria — Anita Wachter of Austria made a perfect run Sunday to the defense of her overall World Cup title with a convincing victory in the season's opening race, a giant slalom.

run and I made several errors," Nyberg said. "My second run was almost flawless." Aarnold blamed a first-run mistake for his defeat.



Anita Wachter of Austria gliding past a gate Sunday en route to an easy victory in the first women's race of the World Cup season.

Crash in U.K. Lands Mansell in the Hospital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DONINGTON, England — Nigel Mansell was hospitalized for observation Sunday after a high-speed crash spoiled plans for a triumphant British homecoming at Donington Park.

an operation previously and on examination it is very tender where the scar was." Mansell injured his back early in this year's Indy season when he hit a wall at Phoenix.

SIDELINES

Gullit Drops AC Milan From Lead
ROME (AP) — Dutchman Ruud Gullit's second-half goal gave Sampdoria of Genoa a stunning 3-2 comeback victory Sunday against AC Milan and a share of first place in the Italian first division soccer league.

Seibu Grand Slam Ties Japan Series
TOKYO (AP) — Koji Akiyama's grand-slam home run gave the Seibu Lions a 4-2 victory Sunday over the Yakult Swallows, tying the Japan Series at three games each.

Chinese Women 1-2-3-4 in Race

The Associated Press
SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — China's women's distance runners, underscoring their power and depth, took the top four places Sunday in the World Marathon Cup.

Samaranch Backs Africa in '04

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — China, recently turned down by the International Olympic Committee in its bid to host the 2000 Olympic Games, might decide not to seek the 2004 Games if an African nation announces it wants to host those Olympics.

2 U.S. Lugers Attacked in Germany

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Two members of the U.S. luge team were involved in a fight with a gang of skinheads in eastern Germany in what was presumed to be a racial incident.

members of the top U.S. bobsled team are also back. Hughes, in New York to attend the U.S. Olympic Committee Congress, said that both Kennedy and Pipkins accompanied the luge team Saturday as it left Germany.

Ireland's Smyth in Lead As Rain Halts Madrid Golf

United Press International
MADRID — Heavy rain curtailed play Sunday in the final round of the \$600,000 Madrid Open, with Des Smyth of Ireland leading for a fourth day.

of Spain (13) and Wayne Westner of South Africa (10). "It was very nearly unplayable out there," said Smyth, "but I just concentrated on not making mistakes."

For the Record

A team of Taiwan professionals scored six runs in the sixth inning Sunday and beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 6-5, for a 2-1 edge in the three-game friendship baseball series in Taiwan.

Women's Challenge Quits Whitbread

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Women's Challenge has dropped out of the Whitbread Round the World race after competing the first leg. The all-women's group had run out of funds to compete safely, according to skipper Nancy Frank, after arriving in Punta del Este, Uruguay, with patched sails, a gash in the mast, broken electronics and other gear damage.

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LANGUAGE

Getting on the Side of the Angels

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Perot is a good fellow," Lee Iacocca said about Ross Perot (the former H. Ross Perot) in preparing to challenge the billionaire's anti-NAFTA campaign.

Newsweek said the former Chrysler boss was "gearing up for his role" as administration anti-protectionist spokesman.

There is no "wrong" side of the angels. There is the side of the angels, and the side of the apes. This phrase was coined in England in 1864, at the height of the controversy about Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.

At the Oxford Diocesan Conference, Benjamin Disraeli, who had been a leader of the Tory protectionists, and who was eager to be the fittest to survive in his climb up the greasy pole to the prime ministry, took what is now seen to be a reactionary stand:

"Is man an ape or an angel?" he asked rhetorically, oversimplifying the debate. "I, my lord, I am on the side of the angels. I repudiate with indignation and abhorrence those newfangled theories."

Iacocca's metaphorical mangling was quickly topped by James Baker, former secretary of state, who was reaching for some homespun trope in which to wrap criticism of Clinton policy toward Somalia.

"At first it was all about helping the starving," he said, referring to the mission to Mogadishu that he and President Bush authorized. "Suddenly, it was supposed to be about building a nation, whatever that means, or chasing some chieftain."

But Baker was reading from the wrong hymnbook. "Widening the goal posts makes the job easier," writes Mark Thompson, a Washington correspondent for Knight-Ridder newspapers. "Moving the goal posts (the standard metaphor) makes it more difficult (assuming, of course, they're moved away from the kicker)."

Here comes the Star Patrol, spraying suppressing fire. Let's take a meeting on taking offense.

"Use of the term philistinism," writes Daniel J. Booser of Houston, "to denote 'smug, ignorant... antagonistic to artistic and cultural values' (American Heritage Dictionary) is offensive."

But Baker was reading from the wrong hymnbook. "Widening the goal posts makes the job easier," writes Mark Thompson, a Washington correspondent for Knight-Ridder newspapers. "Moving the goal posts (the standard metaphor) makes it more difficult (assuming, of course, they're moved away from the kicker)."

Philistine — one from Philistia, an ancient region from Jaffa to the Egyptian desert south of Gaza — is an adjective and noun from the Assyrian word *Palastu*, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica's 11th edition; in Greek and Latin, this term became *Palastinus*, and in English *Philistine*.

The term *Philistine* was first used in English as a term of hostility in the early 17th century, meaning "the enemy" and later applied to bailiffs or sheriff's officers. Students in German universities called local

townspeople *Philister* after a violent "town vs. gown" clash in Jena in 1693, and a local minister preached on the text "The Philistines be upon you, Samson."

The term *Philistine* appeared first in 1875, used as an adjective, as in "Palestinian Arab," or as a noun describing Zionists wishing to return to Palestine, the political title of the land west of the Jordan mandated to Britain in 1920.

The name was officially superseded by *Israel* in 1948, when Jews established a state, but remained in use to describe a region by Arabs who remained, or who left and demanded resettlement. Iacocca preferred "Palestinian Arab" rather than "Philistine," because the use of the noun suggested nationhood, but that distinction has broken down.

Because *Philistine* shares a root with *Philistine*, it's easy to see why Palestinians take offense at the sense of the related word as "cultural inferior" or even "barbarian." I usually resist the language police, and surely this is an unintended slur, but it is a slur nevertheless: cultural elitists will just have to come up with a new word.

Now to *fannies*, a term with a two-century history that has come under heavy fire from those who would substitute a euphemism. On the sitcom "Murphy Brown," a heavyset woman announces, "I prefer to think of myself as a person of size."

Karen Stinson, a group that fights sexism, weighed in with this comment to The Associated Press: "Being fat has always meant being downwardly mobile, especially for women. Society discriminates against people of size."

The phrase is borrowed on *people of color*, an 18th-century term for "nonwhites" enjoying new popularity among those not pigmentarily deprived. The related noun *sizeism* or its variant *weightism* has been patterned on *racism, sexism* and *ageism*.

The lexicographer Anne Soukhovoff offers a 1991 variant reported in The Chicago Tribune: *Shapenism*, the charge made against anyone who calls anyone else *shapely*. (Like *ageism*, the noun *shapenism* keeps its *e* before the suffix *-ism*.)

This latest twist of PC patois is defined under *entry* in Sid Lerner and Gary S. Belkin's 1993 dictionary of current terms, "Trash Cast, Fizzbos and Flatliners." The adjective *nonsizeist* refers to "language that seeks to be nonjudgmental in referring to a person's relative physical bulk. Words such as *thin, svelte, large* and *fat* can be regarded as undesirable in nonsizeist language."

Fat is a description, not a slur. After Teddy Roosevelt broke up the trusts, his presidential successor, William Howard Taft, softened the attack on big business with his most famous dictum: "More size is no sin." The remark was widely noted because Taft, at 300 pounds, was our largest president.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Beginning Nov. 6, Mary Blume's articles will appear on Saturdays.



Tania Hunter, left, and Veronica Manussis, acutely attuned to changing tastes, with several of their necklaces. Their show, "Forever Amber," opens Nov. 11.

'Molten Sunshine': Amber's New Day in the Sun

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Long before "Jurassic Park" was a mosquito bump on Steven Spielberg's brain, two London women were on the amber trail. But this was not a search for the globular resinous gunk encasing a petrified 65-million-year-old insect from whose blood dinosaurs could be recreated.

The amber that spills over the counter of their London jewelry boutique means chunky necklaces the color of runny honey or big baroque bracelets as translucent as barley sugar.

Tania Hunter and Veronica Manussis have a way of catching fashion's fleeting moments and presenting them as objects of design. From their Cobra and Bellamy store they have become tastemakers of the essential accessory, a litmus test of changing moods and modes.

In the 1980s, they were known for making fashion jewelry into collectibles, giving names like *Trufan* the resonance once attached only to "real" jewelers. Their exhibitions — always just ahead of their time — have spelled out changing tastes: "Forms of the 1950s," when that decade was still despised; "Stoned," anticipating the revival of the 1960s furor of Courreges and Paco Rabanne. "The Grand Illusion" in the mid-1980s, an early celebration of glass paste and glitz.

"Forever Amber," the exhibition that opens Nov. 11, shows that the fabulous fakes of the 1980s have lost their sparkle. The focus for the 1990s is on the real values of semiprecious stones and the ethnic styles that go to the tribal beat of current fashion.

"The mood of the moment is not for wearing a big flashy diamond brooch," says Hunter. "This is amber as you have never seen it before, big pieces that you can keep touching, the natural material showing its different colors and textures. Amber seems to be with the mood of fashion and for people who want to invest in something that is not rubbish."

Manussis talks of the romance of amber, of witnessing on the edge of the Baltic Sea a crowd scavenging for the yellow

than using small pieces of amber set in silver. Hunter, who takes a scholarly interest in stones, enthuses too over antique amber, darkened with age; delicately faceted cognac-colored beads from the Dominican Republic; the rarest "blue" amber, and even baroque stones that are traditionally rejected for jewelry and used to make varnish.

Manussis strokes a necklace of flat, pale-yellow pieces that she designed in geometric Art Deco style, and another, contrasting string of rugged lumps.

"I like the primitive necklaces, simple organic shapes that leave the amber to live on its own," she says. "And the white amber that looks as if it is ivory."

Like ivory and coral, both now considered ecologically endangered, the lure of amber is that it is a fruit of nature. Real amber, as opposed to the many fakes, is the fossilized sap of prehistoric trees. Its use as jewelry goes back at least as far as Homer's "The Odyssey," when he described Penelope receiving "beads of amber like molten sunshine."

Jewelry as such as clothing reflects social change: from the sentimental Victorian trinkets and paraphernalia of mourning, through the icy jewels of dainty Edwardian ladies to the flamboyant and sophisticated 1930s "cocktail" style. You can read into the 1990s vogue for nature's stones a reflection of the wider world: a focus on ecology and environmental issues, and a desire to go back to nature, rather than forward with technology. Manussis and Hunter have instinctively focused on amber to express changing taste.

"The mood is for more natural things and for not such a mercenary attitude," says Hunter. "But Veronica and I don't suddenly think: Let's do old costume jewelry, or let's do amber. It kind of happens."



treasure thrown up from the deep. She conveys her passionate enthusiasm and her feeling for design with the skill of a former actress. She came to jewelry through dealing in Art Deco furniture and objects in the shop she opened in King's Road in London in the hippie era. In 1980, she joined forces with Hunter, a trained ballet dancer, who was selling Art Nouveau jewelry from an antique stall.

Together they have created a shop that sells their own designs — semiprecious stones set in silver — the work of jewelers who interest them, especially the silversmith Barbara Bertagnoli, and now amber as a specialty.

Hunter and Manussis spent last week in Poland, tracking down the "Cobras," who smuggle across the border from Russia baskets filled with huge lumps of the fossilized resin, which Cobra and Bellamy leave in their natural state, rather

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, Asia, and North America, and a table of weather data for various cities. The text includes: "Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather" and "Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 29".

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a grid for the puzzle. Clues include: "1 Way off", "24 Fits and starts", "43 O.T.B. client", "46 Buttery", "47 Would-be pilot's test", "48 Stopover for carnivores", "49 Gravity, to wit", "50 Distillery container", "53 End of the quip", "57 Lois of The Daily Planet", "58 Wild goose", "59 Cor", "61 What liquor is quicker than a 19 Ogden Nash", "62 Midday", "1 What's more a Dundhead", "2 Devoted", "4 Library dept.", "5 Stick", "6 Long John Silver portrayer", "7 Dittaners", "8 Grampus", "9 Elvenses, in England", "10 Says aloud", "11 Drive out", "12 Parental lobbies", "13 Short distance", "14 Not that", "15 Mal de mer symptom", "16 Vicinity", "17 Yachtman, e.g.", "18 Porter order", "19 Follow", "20 Butterfingers' bleep", "21 Military subdivision", "22 Take the helm", "23 Part of a cast", "24 Pot", "25 Kind of sex", "26 Color changer", "27 Scandrievner", "28 Andy's son in Mayberry", "29 Ratio words", "30 Said a rosary", "31 Blight's command", "32 Cinders of comics", "33 Hungarian operetta composer", "34 Capital of Manche department", "35 Noise or body of water", "36 Capital of", "37 Field of conflict", "38 Olie's sidekick", "39 Valpolicella, e.g.", "40 Basics", "41 The Blue Eagle was its byrrh", "42 Lady Windemere's accessory".

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today"



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هكذا من الأصل